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**(54) Modified phosphorous intermediates for providing functional groups on the 5' end of oligonucleotides**

Modifizierte, Phosphor enthaltende Zwischenprodukte zur Erzeugung von funktionalen Gruppen am 5' Ende von Oligonucleotiden

Intermédiaires modifiés contenant de phosphore pour la préparation de groupes fonctionnelles à la position 5' d'oligonucléotides

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(73) Proprietor: LA JOLLA PHARMACEUTICAL  
San Diego, California 92121 (US)

(72) Inventors:

- Jones, David S.  
San Diego, California 92127 (US)
- Hachmann, John P.  
No. 128 San Diego, California 92130 (US)
- Conrad, Michael J.  
San Diego, California 92129 (US)
- Coutts, Stephen  
Rancho Santa Fe, California 92067 (US)
- Livingston, Douglas Alan  
No. 115 San Diego, California 92122 (US)

(74) Representative: Goldin, Douglas Michael et al  
J.A. KEMP & CO.  
14 South Square  
Gray's Inn  
London WC1R 5LX (GB)

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EP 0 523 978 B1

## Description

[0001] This invention is in the field of organophosphate chemistry and solid state oligonucleotide synthesis. More particularly, it concerns reactive phosphorous intermediates that may be stably attached to the 5' end of an oligonucleotide and which have an activatable moiety which, when activated, provides a functional aldehyde or sulphydryl group that may be used to conjugate the oligonucleotide to any molecule having a free amino group.

## Background

[0002] It is necessary to provide oligonucleotides with a free functional group in order to couple the oligonucleotide to labels, ligands, solid surfaces, polymers or other molecules or surfaces.

[0003] One technique for providing oligonucleotides with a terminal functional group involves synthesizing the desired oligonucleotide by conventional solid-state automated synthesis procedures and incorporating the functional group at the 5' end of the oligonucleotide via a modified phosphoramidite.

[0004] Agrawal, S., et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* (1986) 14:6227-6245, describes a modified phosphoramidite that may be introduced on the 5' end of an oligonucleotide that has an activatable group that may be activated through deprotection to provide a free amino group on the 5' terminus of the oligonucleotide. The linker (VIII on page 6236), O-(2-(9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl) aminoethyl) -O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N-N-diisopropyl phosphoramidite, is added to the end of the desired oligonucleotide on an automated DNA synthesizer using deoxynucleoside-2-cyanoethyl-N-N-diisopropyl phosphoramidites. The adduct is deprotected (the 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl group is removed with ammonia) to provide a free amino group.

[0005] Kremsky, J.N., et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* (1987) 15:2891-2909, describes a functionalized phosphoramidite (1 on page 2893) that is introduced onto the 5' end of an oligonucleotide and then modified to provide a 5' carboxy or aldehyde group that is used to immobilize the oligonucleotide.

[0006] Another functionalized phosphoramidite, O-6-(4',4"-dimethoxytriphenylmethylthio)hexyl-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N, N-diisopropylphosphoramidite, is available commercially from Clontech Laboratories. This molecule is incorporated into oligonucleotides using conventional phosphoramidite protocols. The dimethoxytrityl-protected sulphydryl group may be deprotected with silver nitrate to yield a free sulphydryl at the 5' end of the oligonucleotide chain.

[0007] A principal object of the present invention is to provide novel modified phosphorous intermediates that may be employed in the various types of oligonucleotide synthesis methods and which have activatable groups that may be converted to a free aldehyde or sulphydryl group once they have been added onto the 5' end of an oligonucleotide. The free aldehyde/ sulphydryl group is useful for coupling or conjugating the oligonucleotide to labels, ligands, polymers or solid surfaces. These new intermediates meet the following criteria: 1) the activatable group is compatible with all steps of conventional oligonucleotide synthesis procedures; 2) the activation is effected under conditions that do not damage the oligonucleotide; 3) the coupling is effected under conditions that do not damage the oligonucleotide or the moiety to which the oligonucleotide is coupled.

## Disclosure of the Invention

[0008] The novel phosphorus-containing compounds of the invention include intermediates that are useful in the H-phosphonate, phosphotriester, phosphorochloridite and phosphoramidite methods of oligonucleotide synthesis as well as intermediates that result in 5' modifications that involve phosphodiester analogs such as methyl phosphonates, methyl phosphates, phosphorothioates and phosphoramidates.

[0009] These compounds are of the formula:



where

X is:

(i) an oxygen or sulphur atom when X<sup>1</sup> represents O<sup>-</sup>, methyl or -OCH<sub>3</sub> and X<sup>2</sup> represents a hydrogen atom

or RO- where R represents a protecting group;  
 (ii) not present when

- (a) X<sup>1</sup> represents a chlorine atom and X<sup>2</sup> represents methyl or RO-, or  
 (b) X<sup>2</sup> represents RO- and X<sup>1</sup> represents NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> where each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> individually represents C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl or a C<sub>6-20</sub> aryl group or, when joined together, form with the nitrogen atom a C<sub>4-7</sub> cyclic structure with 0 or 1 oxygen or sulphur atoms;

G represents a C<sub>1-20</sub> hydrocarbylene group; and

Z represents a hydroxy protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group;  
 with the proviso that G has at least 4 carbon atoms when Z represents said disulfide group.

[0010] The above compounds where X is oxygen, X<sup>1</sup> is O-, and X<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen are H-phosphonates and are employed in the H-phosphonate method of oligonucleotide synthesis (Sinha and Cook, NAR (1988) 16:2659-2669). H-phosphonates may be converted to phosphite diesters, phosphorothioates, or phosphoramidates once they are incorporated onto the 5' end of the oligonucleotide (Miller et al., NAR (1983) 11:5189-5204, Eckstein, Ann Rev Biochem (1985) 54:367-402, and Froehler and Matteucci, NAR (1988) 16:4831-4839). Correspondingly, the above compounds where X is oxygen, X<sup>1</sup> is O- and X<sup>2</sup> is RO- are used in the phosphotriester approach to synthesizing oligonucleotides (Garegg, et al., Chemica Scripta (1985) 26:5). When X is not present and X<sup>1</sup> is chlorine and X<sup>2</sup> is RO-, the resulting compound is a phosphochloridite and it is used in the phosphochloridite technique for oligonucleotide synthesis (Wada et al., J Org Chem (1991) 56:1243-1250). The phosphoramidites of the above formula are preferred.

[0011] The preferred phosphoramidites of the invention may be represented by the formula:



where R represents a methyl group or base-labile protecting group;

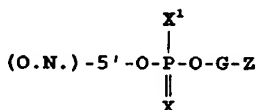
each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> individually represents a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl, or a C<sub>6-20</sub> aryl group or, when joined together, form with the nitrogen atom C<sub>4-7</sub> cyclic structure having 0 or 1 oxygen or sulphur atoms;

G represents a C<sub>1-20</sub> hydrocarbylene group; and

Z represents a hydroxy-protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group;

with the proviso that G has at least 4 carbon atoms when Z represents said disulfide group.

[0012] Another aspect of the invention is a 5' modified oligonucleotide of the formula:



where (O.N.) represents an oligonucleotide chain;

X is an oxygen or sulphur atom;

X<sup>1</sup> represents O-, methyl, -OCH<sub>3</sub> or NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> where each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> individually represent a hydrogen atom or a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl or C<sub>6-20</sub> aryl group or, when joined together, form with the nitrogen atom a C<sub>4-7</sub> cyclic structure containing none or one oxygen or sulphur atoms; G is a C<sub>1-20</sub> hydrocarbylene group; and

Z is a hydroxy-protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group

bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group.

[0013] A further aspect of the invention is the above-described modified oligonucleotides where the hydroxy protecting groups have been removed to leave free hydroxyl groups.

[0014] Yet another aspect of the invention is the above-described 5'-modified oligonucleotide in which Z represents a deprotected vicinal diol group which has been oxidized to form a terminal aldehyde group on the oligonucleotide.

[0015] Another aspect of the invention is a conjugate of the above-described oligonucleotide having a terminal aldehyde group and a free amino group-containing carrier molecule wherein the conjugate is formed by reaction between the aldehyde group and the free amino group.

[0016] A further aspect of the invention is a partially protected triol of the formula:



where each Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> individually represents a hydroxy protecting group or are together joined by a single-atom bridge, other than a -C(=O)-bridging group, to form a five-membered ring protecting group and G represents a C<sub>2-20</sub> hydrocarbylene group.

[0017] Preferably G is alkylene of 4 to 20 carbon atoms.

[0018] Another aspect of the invention is a disulfide of the formula



wherein Y<sup>3</sup> is a hydroxyl protecting group and G is as described above. The two divalent groups represented by G may be the same or different. Preferably they are the same, making the disulfide symmetrical. Preferably Y<sup>3</sup> is base stable. Preferably G is alkylene of 4 to 20 carbon atoms.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

[0019] Figures 1-3 are schematic diagrams of the synthesis schemes described in Examples 1-3.

[0020] Figures 4 and 5 are autoradiograms of the gels described in Examples 5 and 6.

#### Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

[0021] As indicated above, the phosphoramidites of the invention may be represented by the formula:



where R represents a methyl group or base-labile protecting group;

each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> individually represents a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl, or a C<sub>6-20</sub> aryl group or, when joined together, form with the nitrogen atom C<sub>4-7</sub> cyclic structure having 0 or 1 oxygen or sulphur atoms;

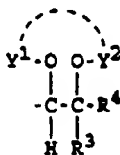
G represents a C<sub>1-20</sub> hydrocarbylene group; and

Z represents a hydroxy-protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group;

with the proviso that G has at least 4 carbon atoms when Z represents said disulfide group.

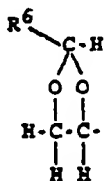
[0022] Preferably R is  $\beta$ -cyanoethyl, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are both isopropyl, and G is  $-(CH_2)_n-$  where n is an integer from 4 to 6, inclusive. Examples of other protecting groups represented by R are  $\beta$ -nitroethyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethyl, methyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2,2,2-trichloroethyl, 2,2,2-tribromoethyl, benzyl, *o*-chlorophenyl, *p*-nitrophenylethyl, 2-methylsulfonyl-ethyl, and 1,1-dimethyl-2-cyanoethyl. Examples of other groups which R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> may represent are other alkyl groups such as butyl, hexyl, nonyl, dodecyl, and hexadecyl, cycloalkyl groups such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclohexyl and cyclooctyl, aryl groups such as phenyl, tolyl, benzyl, xylol and naphthyl, and when joined together heterocyclic groups such as morpholino, piperidiny and thiomorpholino. Examples of other hydrocarbylene radicals which G may represent are branched alkylene, and groups containing cycloalkylene (e.g., cyclohexylene) or phenylene. It will be appreciated that G functions primarily as an inert spacer moiety and that it may have substituents and/or heteroatoms (e.g., O, S, N) in its structure that do not affect its ability to act as an inert spacer.

[0023] Preferred hydroxy-protected vicinal diol groups represented by Z are those of the formula:

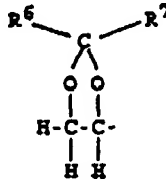


where R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are individually hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 20 carbon atoms or monocyclic arylene of 6 to 20 carbon atoms and Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> are individual hydroxy-protecting groups or may be joined (designated by the dashed line) by a single-atom (C, S or Si) bridge to form a five-membered ring protecting group. Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> are of a nature that they are stable during the addition of the molecule to the 5' end of an oligonucleotide chain during chemical synthesis (i.e., conventional automated phosphoramidite synthesis) and can be removed thereafter without damaging the oligonucleotide chain. Further, as discussed below, the vicinal diol structure of the deprotected group permits it to be "activated" by oxidation to convert it from a diol to a functional aldehyde group. Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> may be the same or different and may be any of the individual hydroxy protecting groups that are compatible with conventional automated solid state oligonucleotide chemistry using phosphoramidite chemistry. Examples of such blocking groups are dimethoxytrityl (DMT), trityl, pixyl, benzoyl, acetyl, isobutyryl, *p*-bromobenzoyl, *t*-butyldimethylsilyl, and pivaloyl. The protecting groups may be removed with the same or different treatments. Such vicinal diol groups in which R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are hydrogen and Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> are benzoyl or DMT are particularly preferred.

[0024] As indicated, Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> may be linked by a one-atom bridge, thus forming a five-membered ring. Suitable bridging atoms include silicon, sulfur and carbon. It is preferred that the one-atom bridge be a carbon bridge. Thus, the diol group is preferred to be protected as an acetal or ketal, i.e.,



Acetal



Ketal

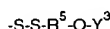
[0025] It is important that the bridging atom and its substituents be stable to the subsequent reactions in the sequence used to add the linker to the oligonucleotide. The diol protecting group must also be capable of being removed under mild conditions that do not substantially degrade the oligonucleotide. For example, very acidic conditions will lead to depurination of the oligonucleotide. Suitable groups R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> include aryl and substituted aryl groups of 6-30 carbon atoms, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl groups, and aromatic substituted alkyl groups of less than 30 carbon atoms. Preferred is phenyl

and phenyl substituted with  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkoxy; 1 to 4 atoms of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, nitro- or phenyl. Most preferred are acetal structures wherein  $R^6$  is phenyl, p-butylphenyl, p-methoxyphenyl, p-tert-butylphenyl, and biphenyl. It will be known to those skilled in the art that the stability of the protecting group can be adjusted for a particular use by a suitable choice of substituent(s).

**[0026]** The above-described acetals and ketals are easily prepared directly from the corresponding triols in one step. It is an important and unexpected feature of this embodiment of the present invention that the vicinal diol is selectively protected in the presence of another free alcohol in the molecule. Thus, the triol wherein  $Y^1$  and  $Y^2$  are H is simply contacted with an aldehyde to yield the acetal or a ketone to yield the ketal in the presence of an acid catalyst. It is preferred that the contacting take place under conditions where the water formed during the reaction is removed during the reaction, either by the application of vacuum or by solvent azeotrope. Alternatively, acetals or ketals of lower-boiling alcohols can be similarly employed in place of the aldehyde or ketone in an acetal exchange reaction.

**[0027]** The phosphoramidites of the above-described acetals and ketals are prepared by the conventional methods described herein, and they are coupled to the oligonucleotide during the synthesis, as is also described herein. Following the synthesis and purification of the free, coupled oligonucleotide, mild acid hydrolysis of the protecting group generates the diol that is the substrate for the oxidation reaction that produced the aldehyde used for the conjugation reaction. Typical mild hydrolysis conditions are 80% acetic acid/water at 25°C for 30 minutes, similar to those used to remove a dimethoxytrityl group in conventional oligonucleotide synthesis.

**[0028]** Preferred disulfide groups represented by have the formula:



where  $R^5$  is an alkylene group of 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a monocyclic arylene groups of 6 to 20 carbon atoms and  $Y^3$  is a hydroxy protecting group (as described above).

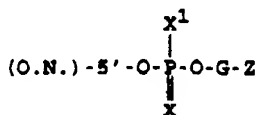
**[0029]** Most preferably  $R^5$  is alkylene of 4 to 6 carbon atoms,  $-OY^3$  is bound to the  $\omega$  carbon atom of the alkylene group and  $Y^3$  is trityl. As discussed below, the disulfide structure of the group permits it to be "activated" by reduction to cleave the disulfide bond and produce a free sulfhydryl group.

**[0030]** The phosphoramidites wherein Z represents a vicinal diol may be prepared from an alcohol of the formula  $HC=CH-G-OH$ . The hydroxyl group of the alcohol is protected and the double bond is oxidized to form the diol group. The hydroxyls of the diol are then protected with an orthogonally removable protecting group ( $Y^2$  and  $Y^3$ ), i.e., the protecting group on the original hydroxy can be removed without removing the protecting groups on the vicinal diol. The protecting group on the original hydroxy is then removed and the resulting deprotected hydroxy is reacted with an appropriate phosphitylating agent.

**[0031]** The phosphoramidites wherein Z represents a disulfide may be prepared from symmetrical or asymmetrical disulfides. The general reaction scheme employing symmetrical disulfides is shown in Figure 3 and exemplified by Example 3, *infra*. Asymmetrical disulfides may be prepared as described by Mannervik, B., and Larson, K., *Meth. in Enzym.* (1981) 77:420-424, or Mukuiyama, T., and Takahashi, K., *Tet Lett* (1968) 5907-5908. By way of example, a symmetrical disulfide ( $HO-G-SS-G-OH$ ) is oxidized with hydrogen peroxide and formic acid to provide the corresponding thiolsulfinate. Treatment of the thiolsulfinate with a mercaptan (e.g.,  $HS-G'-OY^3$  where  $Y^3$  is as described above and  $G'$  is a different G than in the starting symmetrical disulfide) at a pH greater than 3 yields an asymmetrical disulfide ( $HO-G-SS-G'-OY^3$ ). This disulfide may be reacted with a phosphitylating agent to yield the phosphoramidate.

**[0032]** The phosphoramidites of the invention may be added to the 5' end of an oligonucleotide chain using the conventional automated phosphoramidite method used to prepare oligonucleotides. See Matteucci, M.D., and Caruthers, M.H., *Tet Lett* (1980) 521:719, and U.S. Patent No. 4,500,707. The oligonucleotide chain itself may be made by the same method. The length and sequence of the oligonucleotide to which the phosphoramidite of the invention is added will depend upon the use of the resulting 5'-functionalized oligonucleotide. For instance, if the oligonucleotide is to be used for the purposes described in EPA Publication No. 0438259 (i.e., systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) treatment), then the oligonucleotide will have the ability of bind SLE antibodies. If the oligonucleotide is to be used as a labeled probe then the length and sequence will be such as to be capable of hybridizing to a nucleotide sequence of interest.

**[0033]** As indicated above, the resulting modified oligonucleotide may be represented by the formula:



where (O.N.) represents an oligonucleotide chain and X, X<sup>1</sup>, G and Z are defined previously. The designation "5'" indicates that the modifying group is attached to the 5' end of the oligonucleotide chain. The chain will typically be 10 to 200 nucleotides in length, more usually 20 to 60 nucleotides in length.

**[0034]** Once the phosphoramidite has been added to the 5' end of an oligonucleotide chain, the protecting groups (Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup>, Y<sup>3</sup>) may be removed by appropriate treatment (e.g., base or acid treatment) to yield free hydroxy groups. In the case of the vicinal diol, the diol group is oxidized, e.g., with periodate, to form a terminal aldehyde group. In the case of the disulfide group, the disulfide is reduced with an appropriate reducing agent, e.g., a mercaptan such as dithiothreitol or 2-mercaptoethanol or borohydride to cleave the disulfide bond to form a terminal sulfhydryl group.

**[0035]** The resulting 5' modified oligonucleotide may be coupled via the aldehyde group to labels, carriers, or other molecules having a free amino group or via the sulfhydryl group to an electrophilic center such as maleimide or  $\alpha$ -haloacetyl groups or other appropriate Michael acceptors such as acrylates or acrylamides. Examples of such carriers are amino acid polymers such as copolymers of D-lysine and D-glutamic acid, or immunoglobulin, or other polymers that inherently have been derivatized to include such groups as recited above.

#### EXAMPLES

**[0036]** The following examples further illustrate the invention. These examples are not intended to limit the invention in any manner. In the examples, Et = ethyl, Ac = acetyl, and THF = tetrahydrofuran.

#### EXAMPLE 1

##### Preparation of O-(5,6-bis-O-benzoyloxy)-hexyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite

**[0037]** Figure 1 schematically depicts the invention scheme used to make this phosphoramidite. The details of this scheme are described below.

**[0038]** O-(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)-5-hexanol, 5. To a solution of 12.47 mL (10.4 g, 104 mmol) of 5-hexene-1-ol in 104 mL of DMF was added 15.66 g (230 mmol) of imidazole and 20.0 g (130 mmol) of tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (TBDMSCl). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 4 hours and partitioned between 200 mL of EtOAc and 100 mL of saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution. The EtOAc layer was washed with 100 mL of saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution, 100 mL of saturated NaCl solution, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), filtered, and concentrated to a volume of approximately 100 mL. Distillation under vacuum provided 70.07 g of 5; bp 130-143°C @ 100 mmHg; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.11 (s, 6H), 0.95 (s, 9H), 1.48 (m, 2H), 1.57 (m, 2H), 2.11 (dt, 2H), 3.66 (t, 2H), 5.03 (m, 2H), 5.86 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) -5.25, 18.40, 25.21, 26.01, 32.35, 33.60, 63.09, 114.40, 138.92.

**[0039]** 1-O-(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)-1,5,6-hexanetriol, 6. To a solution of 9.86 g (46.0 mmol) of 5 in 92 mL of acetone was added a solution of 6.46 g (55.2 mmol) of N-methylmorpholine oxide (NMMO) in 23 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O. To the mixture was added 443  $\mu$ L of a 2.5% solution of OsO<sub>4</sub> in tert-butyl alcohol (360 mg of solution, 9.0 mg of OsO<sub>4</sub>, 35  $\mu$ mol) and 50  $\mu$ L of 30% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The mixture was stirred for 16 hours and a solution of 474 mg of sodium dithionite in 14 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O was added. After another 0.5 hour the mixture was filtered through celite. The filtrate was dried with MgSO<sub>4</sub> and filtered through 1" of silica gel in a 150 mL Buchner funnel using 250 mL portions of EtOAc to elute. Fractions containing product were concentrated to provide 11.0 g of 6 as a viscous oil; TLC R<sub>f</sub> 0.2 (1:1 hexane/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.05 (s, 6H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 1.25 (m, 4H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 3.41 (dd, 2H), 3.62 (t, 2H), 3.71 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 5.23, 18.42, 21.91, 26.02, 32.68, 32.81, 63.16, 66.74, 72.24.

**[0040]** 5,6-bis-O-benzoyl)-1-O-(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)-1,5,6-hexanetriol, 7. To a solution of 5.29 g (21.3 mmol) of 6 in 106 mL of pyridine was added 6.18 mL (7.48 g, 53.2 mmol) of benzoyl chloride. The mixture was stirred for 18 hours and concentrated on the rotary evaporator. The mixture was partitioned between 100 mL of cold 1 N HCl and 100 mL of EtOAc. This pH of the aqueous layer was checked to make sure it was acidic. The EtOAc layer was washed successively with 100 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O and 100 mL of saturated NaCl, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), filtered, and concentrated to provide 10.33 g of 7 as a viscous yellow oil; TLC R<sub>f</sub> 0.45 (1:4 EtOAc/hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.05 (s, 6H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 1.59 (m, 4H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 3.14 (t, 2H), 4.49 (dd, 1H), 4.59 (dd, 1H), 5.54 (m, 1H), 7.45 (m, 4H), 7.58 (m, 2H), 8.05 (m, 4H).

**[0041]** 5,6-(bis-O-benzoyl)-1,5,6-hexanetriol, **8**. To a solution of 2.62 g (5.36 mmol) of **7** in 10.9 mL of THF was added 10.7 mL (10.7 mmol) of a 1 N solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride (CTBAF) in THF. The mixture was allowed to stir for 16 hours. The mixture was partitioned between 25 mL of saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution and 3 x 25 mL of EtOAc. The combined EtOAc extracts were washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), filtered and concentrated to a viscous oil which was purified by silica gel chromatography (1:1 hexane/EtOAc) to provide 823 mg of **8** as a viscous oil; R<sub>f</sub> 14 (1:1 hexane/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.88 (m, 2H), 3.68 (t, 2H), 4.52 (dd, 1H), 4.62 (dd, 1H), 5.56 (m, 1H), 7.46 (m, 4H), 7.58 (m, 2H), 8.05 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 22.08, 31.20, 31.30, 32.88, 62.92, 66.17, 72.63, 128.93, 130.19, 130.57, 133.62, 166.72, 166.86.

**[0042]** O-(5-6-(bis-O-benzoyloxy)-hexyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite, **9**. To a solution of 1.02 g (2.98 mmol) of **8** and 255 mg (1.49 mmol) of diisopropylammonium tetrazolide (DIPAT, prepared by mixing acetonitrile solutions of diisopropylamine and tetrazole in a one-to-one mole ratio and concentrating to a white solid) in 14.9 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was added a solution of 989 mg (3.28 mmol) of O-cyanoethyl-N,N,N',N'-tetraisopropylphosphorodiamidite in 2.0 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The mixture was stirred for 4 hours and partitioned between 25 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and 25 mL of chilled saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution. The CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> layer was washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by filtration through a 2" plug of basic alumina in a 25 mm column, eluting with 9:1 EtOAc/Et<sub>3</sub>N provided 1.5 g (93%) of **9** as a viscous oil; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.19 (m, 12H), 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.73 (m, 2H), 1.90 (m, 2H), 2.62 (dd, 2H), 3.53-3.92 (m, 6H), 4.53 (dd, 1H), 4.62 (dd, 1H), 5.58 (m, 1H), 7.48 (m, 4H), 7.60 (m, 2H), 8.09 (m, 4H); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub> with 15% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> internal standard) 148.2; HRMS (FAB, MH<sup>+</sup>), calculated for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>40</sub>O<sub>6</sub>N<sub>2</sub>P<sub>1</sub> 543.2624, found 543.2619.

## EXAMPLE 2

### Preparation of O-5-benzoyloxy-6-O-(4',4'-dimethoxytrityl) hexyl-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite

**[0043]** Figure 2 schematically depicts the reaction scheme for making this phosphoramidite. The details of the scheme are described below.

**[0044]** 6-O-(4',4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-1-O-(tert-butyl(dimethylsilyl))-1,5,6-hexanetriol, **10**. To a solution of 1.11 g (4.47 mmol) of **6** and 891  $\mu$ L (6.38 mmol) of Et<sub>3</sub>N in 22 mL of pyridine was added 1.81 g (5.33 mmol) of 4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl chloride. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 16 hours, concentrated, and purified by silica gel chromatography (29:70:1 EtOAc/hexane/Et<sub>3</sub>N) to provide 2.06 g (85%) of **10** as a viscous oil; TLC R<sub>f</sub> 35 (39:60:1 EtOAc/hexane/Et<sub>3</sub>N).

**[0045]** 5-O-benzoyl-6-O-(4',4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-1-O-(tert-butyl(dimethylsilyl))-1,5,6-hexanetriol, **11**. To a solution of 2.06 g (3.8 mmol) of **10** in 19 mL of pyridine was added 532 mL (644 mg, 4.58 mmol) of benzoyl chloride, and the mixture was stirred for 20 hours and concentrated on the rotary evaporator to remove most of the pyridine keeping the bath temperature below 30°C. The mixture was partitioned between 50 mL of EtOAc and 50 mL of saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution. The EtOAc layer was washed with 50 mL of saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution, 25 mL of saturated NaCl solution, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (10:89:1 EtOAc/hexane/Et<sub>3</sub>N) provided 1.66 g of **11** as a viscous oil; TLC R<sub>f</sub> 27 (1:9 EtOAc/hexane); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.5 (s, 6H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 1.40 (m, 2H), 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.82 (m, 2H), 3.28 (dd, 2H), 3.60 (t, 2H), 3.80 (s, 6H), 5.38 (m, 1H), 6.79 (m, 4H), 7.17-7.65 (m, 12H), 8.11 (d, 2H).

**[0046]** 5-O-benzoyl-6-O-(4',4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-1,5,6-hexanetriol, **12**. To a solution of 1.66 g (2.56 mmol) of **11** in 5.2 mL of THF under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere was added 5.12 mL (5.12 mmol) of a 1 M solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride in THF. The mixture was stirred for 3 hours at ambient temperature and concentrated on the rotary evaporator. Purification by silica gel chromatography (1:1 EtOAc/hexane) provided 1.18 g (86%) of **12** as a viscous oil. Further purification was possible by preparative HPLC (12 mL/min, 9:1 MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O, 22.4 mm C<sub>18</sub>); TLC R<sub>f</sub> 14 (1:1 hexane/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.37 (m, 2H), 1.57 (m, 2H), 1.79 (m, 2H), 3.29 (dd, 2H), 3.60 (t, 2H), 3.75 (s, 6H), 5.36 (m, 1H), 6.80 (m, 4H), 7.17-7.60 (m, 12H), 8.12 (d, 2H).

**[0047]** O-5-benzoyloxy-6-O-(4',4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)hexyl-O-(2'-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite, **13**. To a solution of 681 mg (1.26 mmol) of **12** and 111 mg (0.65 mmol) of diisopropylammonium tetrazolide in 5.0 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was added a solution of 417 mg (1.38 mmol) of O-cyanoethyl-N,N,N',N'-tetraisopropylphosphorodiamidite in 1.0 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The mixture was stirred for 2 hours and partitioned between 25 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and 25 mL of chilled saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution. The CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> layer was washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by filtration through a 2" plug of basic alumina in a 25 mm column, eluting with 9:1 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/Et<sub>3</sub>N provided 798 mg of **13** as a viscous oil; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.19 (m, 12H), 1.42 (m, 2H), 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.81 (m, 2H), 2.69 (m, 2H), 3.28 (dd, 2H), 3.57 (m, 4H), 3.78 (s, 6H) (underlying m, 2H), 5.40 (m, 1H), 6.79 (dd, 4H), 7.27-7.64 (m, 12H), 8.17 (d, 2H); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 15% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> internal standard) 148.0; HRMS (FAB, MH<sup>+</sup>), calc'd for C<sub>43</sub>H<sub>54</sub>O<sub>7</sub>N<sub>2</sub>P<sub>1</sub> 741.3669, found 741.3678.



## EXAMPLE 3

Preparation of O-(14-(4',4''-dimethoxytriphenylmethoxy)-7,8-dithiotetradecyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N'-diisopropylphosphoramidite

[0048] Figure 3 schematically shows the reaction scheme for this phosphoramidite. The details of the scheme are described below.

[0049] S-(6-hydroxyhexyl)isothiuronium chloride, 14. To a solution of 16.6 mL (20.0 g, 146 mmol) of 6-chlorohexanol in 49 mL of ethanol was added 11.1 g (146 mmol) of thiourea, and the mixture was refluxed for 24 hours. The mixture was cooled to 0°C, and the product crystallized. The crystals were collected by vacuum filtration and dried to give 28.4 g (92%) of 14 as a white solid: mp 122-124°C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO) 1.40 (m, 4H), 1.65 (m, 2H), 3.21 (t, 2H) 3.41 (t, 2H), 9.27 and 9.33 (overlapping broad singlets, 4H).

[0050] 6-Mercaptohexan-1-ol, 15. To a solution of 17.8 mg (83.6 mmol) of 14 in 120 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O and 120 mL of EtOH was added 9.25 g of NaOH pellets. The mixture was refluxed for 4 hours. The mixture was carefully concentrated to approximately 75 mL, and the concentrate was purified by vacuum distillation to provide 7.4 g (66%) of 15: bp 95-105°C @ 5 mm Hg; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.41 (m, 9H) 2.59 (dt, 2H), 3.69 (t with underlying brd s, 3H).

[0051] Bis-(6-hydroxyhexyl)disulfide, 16. To a solution of 4.26 g (31.7 mmol) of 15 in 10 mL of MeOH and 13.7 mL (9.97 g, 98.5 mmol) of Et<sub>3</sub>N under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere and cooled in an ice bath was added dropwise over 10 min a solution of 4.02 g (15.8 mmol) of I<sub>2</sub> in 90 mL of MeOH. The cooling bath was removed, and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 4 hours. The mixture was concentrated on the rotary evaporator and purified by silica gel chromatography (1:1 hexane/EtOAc) to provide 3.12 g (73%) of 16 as a pale yellow solid: TLC R<sub>f</sub> .18 (1:1 hexane/EtOAc); mp 38-48°C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.15-2.20 (m, 16H), 2.73 (t, 4H), 3.70 (t, 4H).

[0052] Mono-O-(4',4''-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-bis-(6-hydroxyhexyl)disulfide, 17. To a solution of 3.12 g (11.7 mmol) of 16 and 45 mL of pyridine was added 3.97 g (11.7 mmol) of 4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl chloride, and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 16 hours. Most of the pyridine was removed on the rotary evaporator, and the residue was partitioned between 100 mL of saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution and 100 mL of EtOAc. The EtOAc layer was washed with 50 mL of saturated NaCl solution, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), filtered and concentrated to an oil. Purification by silica gel chromatography (9:1 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/EtOAc) yielded 2.84 g (43%) of 17 as a viscous oil: TLC R<sub>f</sub> .35 (9:1 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.41 (m, 8H), 1.65 (m, 8H), 2.70 (two overlapping triplets, 4H), 3.08 (t, 2H), 3.65 (t, 2H), 3.81 (s, 6H), 6.85 (d, 4H), 7.32 (m, 7H), 7.47 (d, 2H).

[0053] O-(14-(4',4''-Dimethoxytriphenylmethoxy)-7,8-dithiotetradecyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N'-diisopropylphosphoramidite, 18. To a solution of 771 mg (1.36 mmol) of 17 and 116 mg (0.68 mmol) of diisopropylammonium tetrazolide in 6.8 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere was added a solution of 458 mg (1.52 mmol) of O-cyanoethyl-N,N,N',N'-tetraisopropylphosphoramidite in 0.5 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The mixture was stirred for 4 h and partitioned between 25 mL of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and 3 x 25 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The combined CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> layers were washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>), filtered and concentrated to an oil. Purification by filtration through a 2" plug of basic alumina in a 25 mm column, eluting with 9:1 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/Et<sub>3</sub>N provided 831 mg (80%) of 18 as a viscous oil; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.25 (m, 12H), 1.45 (m, 8H), 1.70 (m, 8H), 2.72 (m, 6H), 3.09 (t, 2H), 3.65 (m, 4H), 3.87 (s, 6H) 3.91 (m, 2H), 6.89 (d, 4H), 7.35 (m, 7H), 7.49 (d, 2H); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub> with 15% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> internal standard) 147.69; HRMS (FAB, MH<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>62</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>P<sub>1</sub>S<sub>2</sub> 769.3839, found 769.3853.

## EXAMPLE 4

Addition of Phosphoramidite of Example 1 to Oligonucleotide

[0054] A fivefold molar excess (760 mg) of the phosphoramidite of Example 1 was coupled to the 5' end of an oligonucleotide which was attached to 10 g (300 μmoles) CPG (control pore glass) support. This synthesis was performed on a Milligen 8800 DNA synthesizer using the manufacturer's protocols for DNA synthesis.

[0055] In a separate instance, in a 1 μmole scale reaction on a Pharmacia Gene-Assembler DNA synthesizer, the coupling efficiency was determined to 96% by trityl release. For this determination, the phosphoramidite from Example 3 was used.

[0056] After the reaction, the CPG was suspended in 100 ml concentrated ammonia and kept at 55°C overnight. After filtration, the deprotected oligonucleotide was purified by sodium chloride gradient and ion-exchange chromatography.

[0057] The fractions were analyzed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and the product containing fractions pooled, adjusted to 0.3 M NaCl with 3 M NaCl solution and precipitated by the addition of an equal volume of cold isopropanol. The product was collected by centrifugation and dried in vacuo.

[0058] The pellet was then dissolved in 40 ml water and oxidized by treatment with a fivefold molar excess of sodium

metaperiodate (83.6 mg for 2 g purified oligonucleotide in this example) at 0°C for 30 min. The solution was again adjusted to 0.3 M NaCl and precipitated as above to remove the formaldehyde produced in this reaction. After centrifugation and drying, this material was used in the next step.

#### EXAMPLE 5

##### Conjugation of Oligonucleotide of Example 4 to D-glutamic acid, D-lysine (DEK) Polymer

[0059] 100 mg of oxidized oligonucleotide (2.5  $\mu$ moles) was dissolved in 1.33 ml of 100 mM NaBO<sub>3</sub>, pH 8.0. Then, 2.5 mg of DEK (0.25  $\mu$ moles, MWt 10,000, 60:40 weight ratio of D-glutamic acid to D-lysine) and 0.79 mg NaCNBH<sub>3</sub> (12.5  $\mu$ moles) was added. The mixture (2.0 ml) was incubated at 37°C for 3 days. The condensation product was purified by S-200 (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden) chromatography.

[0060] The fractions were labeled with alpha <sup>32</sup>P ddATP and terminal transferase for viewing on a standard 8% DNA sequencing polyacrylamide gel.

[0061] The various radiolabeled fractions were visualized by electrophoresis and autoradiography as presented in Figure 4. The lanes labeled "2" contain unconjugated full length oligonucleotide and the arrow indicates the position of the 50-mer. Lanes labeled "1" contain conjugates of decreasing molecular weight. Fractions which contain the higher substitute (region A) oligo-DEK conjugate were pooled for subsequent annealing to the complementary oligonucleotide strand to construct a double stranded DNA-DEK conjugate.

#### EXAMPLE 6

##### Conjugation of Oligonucleotide of Example 4 to Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin (KLH)

[0062] 100 mg crude oxidized oligonucleotide (2.5  $\mu$ moles) was dissolved in 1.33 ml of 50 mM NaBO<sub>3</sub>, pH 8.0. Then, 31.3 mg of KLH (0.208  $\mu$ moles) and 2.0 mg NaCNBH<sub>3</sub> (31.8  $\mu$ moles) was added. The mixture (2.0 ml) was incubated at 37°C for 3 days. The condensation product was purified by S-200 chromatography. The various fractions were radiolabeled using the same process as described above for D-EK and were then visualized after electrophoresis and autoradiography as presented in Figure 5. Lanes labeled "1" are high molecular weight conjugates, lanes labeled "2" contain mostly unconjugated oligo and the arrow indicates the position of the 50-mer. Modifications of the above-describes modes for carrying out the invention that are obvious to those of ordinary skill in the fields of organic chemistry, and particularly oligonucleotide synthesis and derivatization are intended to be within the scope of the following claims. The fractions which contained the oligo-KLH conjugate were pooled for subsequent annealing to the complimentary oligonucleotide strand to construct a double-stranded DNA-KLH conjugate.

#### EXAMPLE 7

##### Preparation of Acetal-Protected Diol Phosphoramidite 4-(4-hydroxy-1-butyl)-2-phenyl-1,3 dioxolane.

[0063] A mixture of 1,2,6-trihydroxyhexane (2.58 g) and benzaldehyde dimethyl acetal (3.18 g) is treated with toluene sulfonic acid hydrate (2.08 g). The mixture is allowed to stir at room temperature for 60 hours, and is then partitioned between saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (50 ml) and methylene chloride (20 ml). The layers are separated, the aqueous layer is re-extracted with methylene chloride, the organic layers are dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to an oil (2.66 g), which is purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes). Pooling and concentrating the appropriate fractions give the title compound as an oil (1.19 g). TLC Rf = 0.18 (silica, 1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>),  $\delta$ , 1.62 (m, 6H), 3.67 (m, 3H), 3.25 (m, 2H), 6.37 (s, 0.6H), 6.50 (s, 0.4H), 8.04 (br, s, 5H).

[0064] In a similar manner, but beginning with benzaldehyde in place of benzaldehyde dimethyl acetal, the title compound is also obtained.

[0065] 4-(2-phenyl-1,3-dioxol-4-yl) butyl-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite. A solution of the above dioxolane (1.19 g), and diisopropylamine (2.0 ml) in methylene chloride (22 ml) is treated with cyanoethyldiisopropylchlorophosphoramidite (0.92 ml) and allowed to stir at 24°C for 1.5 hours. The mixture is partitioned between saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (25 ml) and methylene chloride (25 ml). The layers are separated, the aqueous layer is re-extracted with methylene chloride, the organic layers are dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to an oil (2.13 g), which is purified by column chromatography (basic alumina, 1:1 methylene chloride/hexanes, 1% triethylamine). Pooling and concentrating the appropriate fractions gives the title compound as an oil (1.28 g); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>),  $\delta$ , 1.13 (12H), 1.5-1.9 (m, 8H), 2.58 (q, 2H), 3.5-3.8 (m, 8H), 4.0-4.3 (m, 2H), 5.8 (s, 0.6H), 5.92 (s, 0.4H), 7.3-7.5 (m, 5H).

[0066] In a similar manner, the following phosphoramidites are prepared: (4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dioxol-4-yl) butyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite; (4-(2-p-butylphenyl-1,3-dioxol-4-yl)butyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite; (4-(2-biphenyl-1-3-dioxol-4-yl) butyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite, (4-(2-methyl-2-phenyl-1,3-dioxol-4-yl) butyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite.

#### EXAMPLE 8

##### Addition of Phosphoramidite of Example 7 to Oligonucleotide

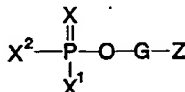
[0067] In the manner of Example 4, the phosphoramidite of Example 7 is coupled to the oligonucleotide. Following purification, the acetal protecting group is removed with 80% acetic acid/water for 40 minutes. The progress of the reaction is monitored by HPLC using a Gen Pak Fax column (Waters Associates), using 0.5M sodium phosphate at pH 7.5, with a 1.0M sodium chloride/10% methanol gradient. The starting acetal elutes at 20.1 minutes, and the hydrolyzed diol elutes at 18.9 minutes.

[0068] Modifications of the above-described modes for carrying out the invention that are obvious to those of skill in the fields of organophosphorous chemistry, nucleotide chemistry, oligonucleotide synthesis, or related fields are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.

#### Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States : AT, BE, CH, LI, DK, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

1. A compound of the formula:



where

X is:

- (i) an oxygen or sulphur atom when X<sup>1</sup> represents O<sup>-</sup>, methyl or -OCH<sub>3</sub> and X<sup>2</sup> represents a hydrogen atom or RO<sup>-</sup> where R represents a protecting group;
- (ii) not present when

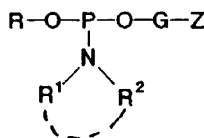
- (a) X<sup>1</sup> represents a chlorine atom and X<sup>2</sup> represents methyl or RO<sup>-</sup>; or
- (b) X<sup>2</sup> represents RO<sup>-</sup> and X<sup>1</sup> represents NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> where each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> individually represents C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl or a C<sub>6-20</sub> aryl group or, when joined together, form with the nitrogen atom a C<sub>4-7</sub> cyclic structure with 0 or 1 oxygen or sulphur atoms;

G represents a C<sub>1-20</sub> hydrocarbylene group; and

Z represents a hydroxy protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group;

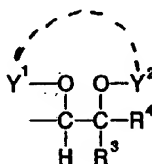
with the proviso that G has at least 4 carbon atoms when Z represents said disulfide group.

2. A compound of the formula:

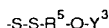


where R represents a methyl group or base-labile protecting group;  
 each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> individually represents a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl, or a C<sub>6-20</sub> aryl group or, when joined together, form with the nitrogen atom C<sub>4-7</sub> cyclic structure having 0 or 1 oxygen or sulphur atoms;  
 G represents a C<sub>1-20</sub> hydrocarbylene group; and  
 Z represents a hydroxy-protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group;  
 with the proviso that G has at least 4 carbon atoms when Z represents said disulfide group.

3. A compound according to claim 1 or 2 where Z has the formula:

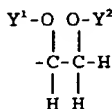


where each R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> individually represents a hydrogen atom, a C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl or C<sub>6-20</sub> monocyclic aryl group, and each Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> individually represents a hydroxy-protecting group or are together joined by a single-atom bridge to form a five-membered ring protecting group;  
 or Z represents



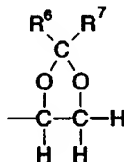
where R<sup>5</sup> represents a C<sub>1-20</sub> alkylene group or a C<sub>6-20</sub> monocyclic arylene group and Y<sup>3</sup> is a hydroxy protecting group.

4. A compound according to claim 3 wherein R<sup>5</sup> represents a C<sub>4-6</sub> alkylene group, -OY<sup>3</sup> is bound to the ω atom of the alkylene group and Y<sup>3</sup> is trityl.
5. A compound according to any preceding claim wherein X<sup>1</sup> represents NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are both isopropyl.
6. A compound according to claim 3 or 5 wherein R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are both hydrogen, R<sup>5</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub> and Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup> and Y<sup>3</sup> are all benzoyl or dimethoxytrityl.
7. A compound according to any of the preceding claims wherein X<sup>1</sup> represents NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are both isopropyl, G is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, and either R is β-cyanoethyl or Z has the formula:



where Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> are both benzoyl or Y<sup>1</sup> is benzoyl and Y<sup>2</sup> is dimethoxytrityl.

8. A compound according to claim 1 or 2 wherein Z represents a hydroxy protected vicinal diol group of the formula:

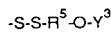


wherein each R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> individually represents a hydrogen atom, C<sub>6-30</sub> aryl or substituted aryl, C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl or an aromatic-substituted alkyl group of less than 30 carbon atoms; with the proviso that R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> can not both be hydrogen atoms.

9. A compound according to claim 8 wherein each R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> individually represents a hydrogen atom or phenyl optionally substituted with C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-8</sub> alkoxy, 1 to 4 halogen atoms each of atomic number of from 9 to 35, nitro-, or phenyl, with the proviso that R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> can not both be hydrogen atoms.

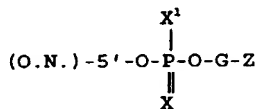
10. A compound according to claim 8 or 9 wherein R<sup>6</sup> represents a hydrogen atom and R<sup>7</sup> represents a phenyl, p-butylphenyl, p-methoxyphenyl, p-t-butylphenyl or biphenyl group.

11. A compound according to claim 1 or 2 wherein X<sup>1</sup> represents NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> and both R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are isopropyl, G is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>-, and Z has the formula:



where R<sup>5</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>- and Y<sup>3</sup> is dimethoxytrityl.

12. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide of the formula:

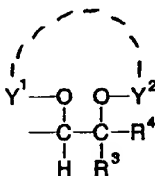


where (O.N.) represents an oligonucleotide chain;

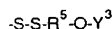
X is an oxygen or sulphur atom;

X<sup>1</sup> represents O-, methyl-, -OCH<sub>3</sub> or NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> where each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> individually represent a hydrogen atom or a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl or C<sub>6-20</sub> aryl group or, when joined together, form with the nitrogen atom a C<sub>4-7</sub> cyclic structure containing none or one oxygen or sulphur atoms; G is a C<sub>1-20</sub> hydrocarbylene group; and Z is a hydroxy-protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group.

13. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 12 wherein Z has the formula:



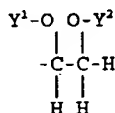
where each R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> individually represents a hydrogen atom, a C<sub>4-20</sub> alkyl or C<sub>6-20</sub> monocyclic aryl group and each Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> individually represents a hydroxy protecting group or are together joined by a single-atom bridge to form a five-membered ring protecting group, or



where R<sup>5</sup> represents a C<sub>1-20</sub> alkylene group or a C<sub>6-20</sub> monocyclic arylene group and Y<sup>3</sup> is a hydroxy-protecting group.

14. A 5'-modified oligonucleotide according to claim 13 wherein Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> are removed to leave free hydroxy groups.

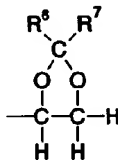
15. A 5'-modified oligonucleotide according to claim 13 wherein G is  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4-$ , and Z has the formula:



where Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> are both benzoyl or Y<sup>1</sup> is benzoyl and Y<sup>2</sup> is dimethoxytrityl.

16. A 5'-modified oligonucleotide according to claim 15 wherein Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> are removed to leave free hydroxyl groups.

17. A 5'-modified oligonucleotide according to claim 12 or 13 wherein Z has the formula:

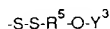


wherein each R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> individually represent a hydrogen atom, C<sub>6-30</sub> aryl or substituted aryl, C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl or aromatic-substituted alkyl of less than 30 carbon atoms, with the proviso that R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> can not both be hydrogen atoms.

18. A 5'-modified oligonucleotide according to claim 17 wherein each R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> individually represents a hydrogen atom or phenyl optionally substituted with a C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-8</sub> alkoxy, 1 to 4 halogen atoms each of atomic number 9 to 35, nitro-, or phenyl, with the proviso that both R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> can not both be hydrogen atoms.

19. A 5'-modified oligonucleotide according to claim 17 or 18 wherein R<sup>6</sup> is a hydrogen atom and R<sup>7</sup> represents a phenyl, p-butylphenyl, p-methoxyphenyl, p-t-butylphenyl or biphenyl group.

20. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 12 or 13 wherein G is  $-(CH_2)_6-$ , and Z has the formula:



where  $R^5$  is  $-(CH_2)_6-$  and  $Y^3$  is dimethoxytrityl.

21. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 14 or 16 wherein Z has been oxidized to form a terminal aldehyde group on the oligonucleotide.

22. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 20 wherein Z has been reduced to form a terminal thiol group on the oligonucleotide.

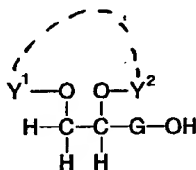
23. A conjugate of an amino group-containing carrier molecule and a 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 21, wherein the conjugate is formed by reaction between said amino group and said terminal aldehyde group.

24. A conjugate of a carrier molecule having a functional group and a 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 22, wherein the conjugate is formed by reaction between said functional group and said terminal thiol group.

25. A conjugate according to claim 23 or 24 wherein the carrier molecule is a polymer.

26. A conjugate according to claim 25 wherein the polymer is an amino acid polymer.

27. A partially protected alcohol of the formula:



where each  $Y^1$  and  $Y^2$  individually represents a hydroxy protecting group or are together joined by a single-atom bridge, other than a  $-C(=O)-$  bridging group, to form a five-membered ring protecting group and G represents a  $C_{2-20}$  hydrocarbylene group.

28. An alcohol according to claim 27 wherein both  $Y^1$  and  $Y^2$  are benzoyl and G is butylene.

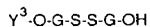
29. An alcohol according to claim 27 wherein  $Y^1$  is dimethoxytrityl,  $Y^2$  is benzoyl and G is butylene.

30. An alcohol according to claim 27 wherein each  $Y^1$  and  $Y^2$  individually represents:



wherein each  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  individually represents a hydrogen atom,  $C_{6-30}$  aryl or substituted aryl,  $C_{1-20}$  alkyl or an aromatic-substituted alkyl group of less than 30 carbon atoms, with the proviso that both  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  can not both be hydrogen atoms.

31. A disulfide of the formula

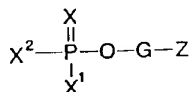


wherein G represents a C<sub>4-20</sub> hydrocarbylene group and Y<sup>3</sup> represents a hydroxyl protecting group

32. A disulfide according to claim 31 wherein Y<sup>3</sup> is dimethoxytrityl and G is hexylene.

# Claims for the following Contracting States : ES, GR

1. A process for modifying an oligonucleotide comprising reacting an oligonucleotide with a compound of the formula



where

X is:

(i) an oxygen or sulphur atom when X<sup>1</sup> represents <sup>1</sup>O-, methyl or -OCH<sub>3</sub> and X<sup>2</sup> represents a hydrogen atom or RO- where R represents a protecting group;  
(ii) not present when

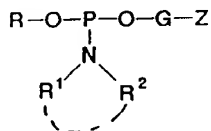
(a) X<sup>1</sup> represents a chlorine atom and X<sup>2</sup> represents methyl or RO-; or

(b) X<sup>2</sup> represents RO- and X<sup>1</sup> represents NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> where each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> individually represents C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl or a C<sub>6-20</sub> aryl group or, when joined together, form with the nitrogen atom a C<sub>4-7</sub> cyclic structure with 0 or 1 oxygen or sulphur atoms;

G represents a C<sub>1-20</sub> hydrocarbylene group; and

Z represents a hydroxy protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group; with the proviso that G has at least 4 carbon atoms when Z represents said disulfide group; to produce a 5' modified oligonucleotide.

2. A process for modifying an oligonucleotide comprising reacting an oligonucleotide with a compound of the formula:



where R represents a methyl group or base-labile protecting group;

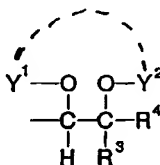
each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> individually represents a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl, or a C<sub>6-20</sub> aryl group or, when joined together, form with the nitrogen atom C<sub>4-7</sub> cyclic structure having 0 or 1 oxygen or sulphur atoms;

G represents a C<sub>1-20</sub> hydrocarbylene group; and

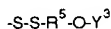
Z represents a hydroxy-protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group; with the proviso that G has at least 4 carbon atoms when Z represents said disulfide group; to produce a 5' modified oligonucleotide.



3. A process according to claim 1 or 2 where Z has the formula:

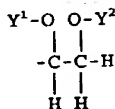


where each  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  individually represents a hydrogen atom, a  $\text{C}_{1-20}$  alkyl or  $\text{C}_{6-20}$  monocyclic aryl group, and each  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  individually represents a hydroxy-protecting group or are together joined by a single-atom bridge to form a five-membered ring protecting group; or Z represents



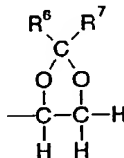
where  $\text{R}^5$  represents a  $\text{C}_{1-20}$  alkylene group or a  $\text{C}_{6-20}$  monocyclic alkylene group and  $\text{Y}^3$  is a hydroxy protecting group.

4. A process according to claim 3 wherein  $\text{R}^5$  represents a  $\text{C}_{4-6}$  alkylene group,  $-\text{OY}^3$  is bound to the  $\omega$  atom of the alkylene group and  $\text{Y}^3$  is trityl.
5. A process according to any preceding claim wherein  $\text{X}^1$  represents  $\text{NR}^1\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  are both isopropyl.
6. A process according to claim 3 or 5 wherein  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  are both hydrogen,  $\text{R}^5$  is  $-(\text{CH}_2)_6$  and  $\text{Y}^1$ ,  $\text{Y}^2$  and  $\text{Y}^3$  are all benzoyl or dimethoxytrityl.
7. A process according to any of the preceding claims wherein  $\text{X}^1$  represents  $\text{NR}^1\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  are both isopropyl, G is  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4$ , and either R is  $\beta$ -cyanoethyl or Z has the formula:



where  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  are both benzoyl or  $\text{Y}^1$  is benzoyl and  $\text{Y}^2$  is dimethoxytrityl.

8. A process according to claim 1 or 2 wherein Z represents a hydroxy protected vicinal diol group of the formula:

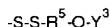


wherein each  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{R}^7$  individually represents a hydrogen atom,  $\text{C}_{6-30}$  aryl or substituted aryl,  $\text{C}_{1-20}$  alkyl or an aromatic-substituted alkyl group of less than 30 carbon atoms, with the proviso that  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{R}^7$  cannot both be hydrogen atoms.

9. A process according to claim 8 wherein each  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  individually represents a hydrogen atom or phenyl optionally substituted with  $C_{1-8}$  alkyl,  $C_{1-8}$  alkoxy, 1 to 4 halogen atoms each of atomic number of from 9 to 35, nitro-, or phenyl, with the proviso that  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  can not both be hydrogen atoms.

10. A process according to claim 8 or 9 wherein  $R^6$  represents a hydrogen atom and  $R^7$  represents a phenyl, p-butylphenyl, p-methoxyphenyl, p-t-butylphenyl or biphenyl group.

11. A process according to claim 1 or 2 wherein  $X^1$  represents  $NR^1R^2$  and both  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are isopropyl, G is  $-(CH_2)_6-$ , and Z has the formula



where  $R^5$  is  $-(CH_2)_6$  and  $Y^3$  is dimethoxytrityl.

12. A process according to any preceding claim further comprising the step of removing the hydroxy protecting groups to leave free hydroxy groups.

13. A process according to claim 12 further comprising the step of oxidising Z to form a terminal aldehyde group on the oligonucleotide.

14. A process according to claim 11 further comprising the step of reducing Z to form a terminal thiol group on the oligonucleotide.

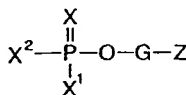
15. A process according to claim 13 further comprising the step of conjugating an amino-containing carrier molecule with said terminal aldehyde group.

16. A process according to claim 14 further comprising the step of conjugating a carrier molecule containing a functional group with said terminal thiol group.

17. A process according to claim 15 or 16 wherein the carrier molecule is a polymer.

18. A process according to claim 17 wherein the polymer is an amino acid polymer.

19. A compound of the formula:



where

X is:

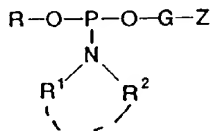
- (i) an oxygen or sulphur atom when  $X^1$  represents  $O^-$ , methyl or  $-OCH_3$  and  $X^2$  represents a hydrogen atom or  $RO^-$  where R represents a protecting group;  
(ii) not present when

- (a)  $X^1$  represents a chlorine atom and  $X^2$  represents methyl or  $RO^-$ ; or  
(b)  $X^2$  represents  $RO^-$  and  $X^1$  represents  $NR^1R^2$  where each  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  individually represents  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-8}$  cycloalkyl or a  $C_{6-20}$  aryl group or, when joined together, form with the nitrogen atom a  $C_{4-7}$  cyclic structure with 0 or 1 oxygen or sulphur atoms;

G represents a  $C_{1-20}$  hydrocarbylene group; and

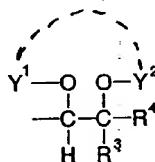
Z represents a hydroxy protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur groups of the disulfide group; with the proviso that G has at least 4 carbon atoms when Z represents said disulfide group.

20. A compound of the formula:

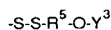


where R represents a methyl group or base-labile protecting group; each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> individually represents a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl, or a C<sub>6-20</sub> aryl group or, when joined together, form with the nitrogen atom C<sub>4-7</sub> cyclic structure having 0 or 1 oxygen or sulphur atoms; G represents a C<sub>1-20</sub> hydrocarbylene group; and Z represents a C<sub>1-20</sub> hydroxy-protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group; with the proviso that G has at least 4 carbon atoms when Z represents said disulfide group.

21. A compound according to claim 19 or 20 where Z has the formula:



where each R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> individually represents a hydrogen atom, a C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl or C<sub>6-20</sub> monocyclic aryl group, and each Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> individually represents a hydroxy-protecting group or are together joined by a single-atom bridge to form a five-membered ring protecting group; or Z represents



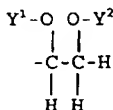
where R<sup>5</sup> represents a C<sub>1-20</sub> alkylene group or a C<sub>6-20</sub> monocyclic arylene group and Y<sup>3</sup> is a hydroxy protecting group.

22. A compound according to claim 21 wherein R<sup>5</sup> represents a C<sub>4-6</sub> alkylene group, -OY<sup>3</sup> is bound to the ω atom of the alkylene group and Y<sup>3</sup> is trityl.

23. A compound according to any of claims 19-22 wherein X<sup>1</sup> represents NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are both isopropyl.

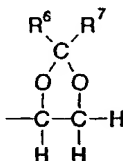
24. A compound according to claim 21 or 23 wherein R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are both hydrogen, R<sup>5</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>, and Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup> and Y<sup>3</sup> are all benzoyl or dimethoxytrityl.

25. A compound according to any of claims 19-24 wherein X<sup>1</sup> represents NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are both isopropyl, G is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, and either R is β-cyanoethyl or Z has the formula:



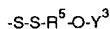
where Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> are both benzoyl or Y<sup>1</sup> is benzoyl and Y<sup>2</sup> is dimethoxytrityl.

26. A compound according to claim 19 or 20 wherein Z represents a hydroxy protected vicinal diol group of the formula:



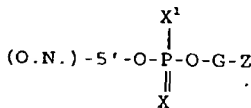
wherein each R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> individually represents a hydrogen atom, C<sub>6-30</sub> aryl or substituted aryl, C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl or an aromatic-substituted alkyl group of less than 30 carbon atoms; with the proviso that R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> can not both be hydrogen atoms.

27. A compound according to claim 26 wherein each R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> individually represents a hydrogen atom or phenyl optionally substituted with C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-8</sub> alkoxy, 1 to 4 halogen atoms each of atomic number of from 9 to 35, nitro-, or phenyl, with the proviso that R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> can not both be hydrogen atoms.
28. A compound according to claim 27 or 28 wherein R<sup>6</sup> represents a hydrogen atom and R<sup>7</sup> represents a phenyl, p-butylphenyl, p-methoxyphenyl, p-t-butylphenyl or biphenyl group.
29. A compound according to claim 19 or 20 wherein X<sup>1</sup> represents NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> and both R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are isopropyl, G is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>-, and Z has the formula:



where R<sup>5</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>- and Y<sup>3</sup> is dimethoxytrityl.

30. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide of the formula:

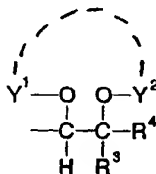


where (O.N.) represents an oligonucleotide chain;

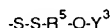
X is an oxygen or sulphur atom;

X<sup>1</sup> represents O-, methyl-, -OCH<sub>3</sub> or NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> where each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> individually represent a hydrogen atom or a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl or C<sub>6-20</sub> aryl group or, when joined together, form with the nitrogen atom a C<sub>4-7</sub> cyclic structure containing none or one oxygen or sulphur atoms; G is a C<sub>1-20</sub> hydrocarbylene group; and Z is a hydroxy-protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group.

31. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 30 wherein Z has the formula



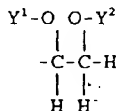
where each  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  individually represents a hydrogen atom, a  $\text{C}_{4-20}$  alkyl or  $\text{C}_{6-20}$  monocyclic aryl group and each  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  individually represents a hydroxy protecting group or are together joined by a single-atom bridge to form a five-membered ring protecting group, or



where  $\text{R}^5$  represents a  $\text{C}_{1-20}$  alkylene group or a  $\text{C}_{6-20}$  monocyclic arylene group and  $\text{Y}^3$  is a hydroxy-protecting group.

32. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 31 wherein  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  are removed to leave free hydroxy groups.

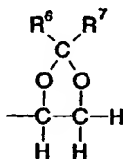
33. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 31 wherein G is  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4-$ , and Z has the formula:



where  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  are both benzoyl or  $\text{Y}^1$  is benzoyl and  $\text{Y}^2$  is dimethoxytrityl.

34. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 33 wherein  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  are removed to leave free hydroxyl groups

35. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 30 or 31 wherein Z has the formula:

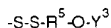


wherein each  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{R}^7$  individually represent a hydrogen atom,  $\text{C}_{6-30}$  aryl or substituted aryl,  $\text{C}_{1-20}$  alkyl or aromatic-substituted alkyl of less than 30 carbon atoms, with the proviso that  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{R}^7$  can not both be hydrogen atoms.

36. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 35 wherein each  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{R}^7$  individually represents a hydrogen atom or phenyl optionally substituted with a  $\text{C}_{1-8}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_{1-8}$  alkoxy, 1 to 4 halogen atoms each of atomic number 9 to 35, nitro-, or phenyl, with the proviso that both  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{R}^7$  can not both be hydrogen atoms.

37. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 35 or 36 wherein  $R^6$  is a hydrogen atom and  $R^7$  represents a phenyl, p-butylphenyl, p-methoxyphenyl, p-t-butylphenyl or biphenyl group.

38. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 30 or 31 wherein G is  $-(CH_2)_6-$ , and Z has the formula.



where  $R^5$  is  $-(CH_2)_6-$  and  $Y^3$  is dimethoxytrityl.

39. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 32 or 34 wherein Z has been oxidised to form a terminal aldehyde group on the oligonucleotide.

40. A 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 38 wherein Z has been reduced to form a terminal thiol group on the oligonucleotide.

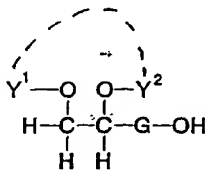
41. A conjugate of an amino group-containing carrier molecule and a 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 39, wherein the conjugate is formed by reaction between said amino group and said terminal aldehyde group.

42. A conjugate of a carrier molecule having a functional group and a 5' -modified oligonucleotide according to claim 40, wherein the conjugate is formed by reaction between said functional group and said terminal thiol group.

43. A conjugate according to claim 41 or 42 wherein the carrier molecule is a polymer.

44. A conjugate according to claim 43 wherein the polymer is an amino acid polymer.

45. A partially protected alcohol of the formula:



where each  $Y^1$  and  $Y^2$  represents a hydroxy protecting group or are together joined by a single-atom bridge, other than a  $-C(=O)-$  bridging group, to form a five-membered ring protecting group and G represents a  $C_{2-20}$  hydrocarbylene group.

46. An alcohol according to claim 45 wherein both  $Y^1$  and  $Y^2$  are benzoyl and G is butylene.

47. An alcohol according to claim 45 wherein  $Y^1$  is dimethoxytrityl,  $Y^2$  is benzoyl and G is butylene.

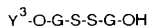
48. An alcohol according to claim 45 wherein each  $Y^1$  and  $Y^2$  individually represents:



wherein each  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  individually represents a hydrogen atom,  $C_{6-30}$  aryl or substituted aryl,  $C_{1-20}$  alkyl or an aromatic-substituted alkyl group of less than 30 carbon atoms, with the proviso that both  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  can

not both be hydrogen atoms.

49. A disulfide of the formula



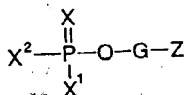
wherein G represents a  $C_{4-20}$  hydrocarbylene group and  $Y^3$  represents a hydroxyl protecting group

50. A disulfide according to claim 49 wherein  $Y^3$  is dimethoxytrityl and G is hexylene

# Patentansprüche

Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : AT, BE, CH, LI, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

1. Verbindung der Formel:



in der

X die folgende Bedeutung hat:

- (i) ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom, wenn  $X^1$  die Gruppe O-, Methyl oder  $-OCH_3$  darstellt und  $X^2$  ein Wasserstoffatom oder den Rest RO- bedeutet, wobei R eine Schutzgruppe darstellt;
- (ii) es ist nicht vorhanden, wenn

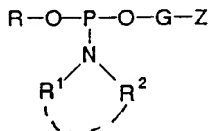
- (a)  $X^1$  ein Chloratom darstellt und  $X^2$  eine Methylgruppe oder den Rest RO- bedeutet; oder
- (b)  $X^2$  den Rest RO- bedeutet und  $X^1$  den Rest  $NR^1R^2$  darstellt, wobei jeder der Reste  $R^1$  und  $R^2$  einzeln einen  $C_{1-6}$ -Alkyl-,  $C_{3-8}$ -Cycloalkyl- oder einen  $C_{6-20}$ -Arylrest darstellt oder, wenn sie verbunden sind, mit dem Stickstoffatom eine  $C_{4-7}$ -cyclische Struktur bilden mit 0 oder 1 Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom;

G einen  $C_{1-20}$ -Kohlenwasserstoffrest darstellt; und

Z eine hydroxygeschützte vicinale Diolgruppe bedeutet, die über eines der vicinalen Diolkohlenstoffatome an G gebunden ist, oder eine Disulfidgruppe, die über eines der Schwefelatome der Disulfidgruppe an G gebunden ist;

mit der Maßgabe, daß G mindestens 4 Kohlenstoffatome aufweist, wenn Z die Disulfidgruppe bedeutet.

2. Verbindung der Formel



in der R eine Methylgruppe oder eine basenempfindliche Schutzgruppe darstellt;

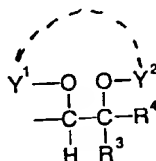
jeder der Reste  $R^1$  und  $R^2$  einzeln einen  $C_{1-6}$ -Alkyl-,  $C_{3-6}$ -Cycloalkyl- oder einen  $C_{6-20}$ -Arylrest bedeutet, oder, wenn sie verbunden sind, mit dem Stickstoffatom eine  $C_{4-7}$ -cyclische Struktur bilden mit 0 oder 1 Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom,

G einen  $C_{1-20}$ -Kohlenwasserstoffrest darstellt; und

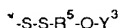
Z eine hydroxygeschützte vicinale Diolgruppe bedeutet, die über eines der vicinalen Diolkohlenstoffatome an G gebunden ist, oder eine Disulfidgruppe, die über eines der Schwefelatome der Disulfidgruppe an G gebunden ist,

mit der Maßgabe, daß G mindestens 4 Kohlenstoffatome aufweist, wenn Z die Disulfidgruppe darstellt.

3. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei Z die Formel hat



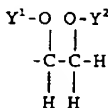
in der jeder der Reste  $R^3$  und  $R^4$  einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom, einen  $C_{1-20}$ -Alkyl- oder  $C_{6-20}$ -monocyclischen Arylrest darstellt und jeder der Reste  $Y^1$  und  $Y^2$  einzeln eine Hydroxyschutzgruppe darstellt oder zusammen über eine Einzelatombrücke verbunden eine 5-gliedrige Ringschutzgruppe bilden; oder Z den Rest



darstellt,

wobei  $R^5$  einen  $C_{1-20}$ -Alkylrest oder einen  $C_{6-20}$ -monocyclischen Arylrest darstellt und  $Y^3$  eine Hydroxyschutzgruppe ist.

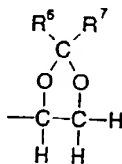
4. Verbindung nach Anspruch 3, wobei  $R^5$  einen  $C_{4-6}$ -Alkylrest darstellt,  $-OY^3$  an das  $\omega$ -Atom des Alkylrests gebunden ist und  $Y^3$  eine Tritylgruppe bedeutet.
5. Verbindung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei  $X^1$  den Rest  $NR^1R^2$  darstellt und  $R^1$  und  $R^2$  jeweils Isopropylgruppen sind.
6. Verbindung nach Anspruch 3 oder 5, wobei  $R^3$  und  $R^4$  beide Wasserstoffatome sind,  $R^5$  eine  $-(CH_2)_6$ -Gruppe ist und  $Y^1$ ,  $Y^2$  und  $Y^3$  alle Benzoyl- oder Dimethoxytritylgruppen bedeuten.
7. Verbindung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei  $X^1$  den Rest  $NR^1R^2$  darstellt und  $R^1$  und  $R^2$  jeweils Isopropylgruppen sind, G eine  $-(CH_2)_4$ -Gruppe bedeutet und entweder R eine  $\beta$ -Cyanoethylgruppe bedeutet oder Z die Formel hat:



in der  $Y^1$  und  $Y^2$  jeweils Benzoylgruppen darstellen oder  $Y^1$  eine Benzoylgruppe und  $Y^2$  eine Dimethoxytritylgruppe ist.

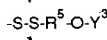
8. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei Z eine hydroxygeschützte vicinale Diolgruppe der Formel bedeutet:





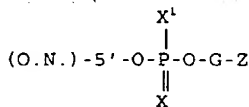
in der jeder der Reste  $R^6$  und  $R^7$  einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom, einen  $C_{6-30}$ -Aryl- oder substituierten Aryl-,  $C_{1-20}$ -Alkyl- oder einen aromatisch substituierten Alkylrest von weniger als 30 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt, mit der Maßgabe, daß  $R^6$  und  $R^7$  nicht beide Wasserstoffatome sein können.

9. Verbindung nach Anspruch 8, wobei jeder der Reste  $R^6$  und  $R^7$  einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Phenylgruppe darstellt, die gegebenenfalls mit  $C_{1-8}$ -Alkyl-,  $C_{1-8}$ -Alkoxyresten, 1 bis 4 Halogenatomen, die jeweils eine Atomzahl von 9 bis 35 haben, Nitro- oder Phenylgruppen substituiert ist, mit der Maßgabe, daß  $R^6$  und  $R^7$  nicht beide Wasserstoffatome sein können.
10. Verbindung nach Anspruch 8 oder 9, wobei  $R^6$  ein Wasserstoffatom darstellt und  $R^7$  eine Phenyl-, p-Butylphenyl-, p-Methoxyphenyl-, p-t-Butylphenyl- oder Biphenylgruppe bedeutet.
11. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei  $X^1$  den Rest  $NR^1R^2$  darstellt und beide Reste  $R^1$  und  $R^2$  Isopropylgruppen sind, G eine  $-(CH_2)_6$ -Gruppe bedeutet und Z die folgende Formel hat:



in der  $R^5$  eine  $-(CH_2)_6$ -Gruppe bedeutet und  $Y^3$  eine Dimethoxytritylgruppe ist.

12. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid der Formel



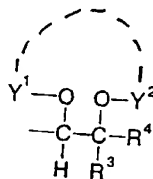
in der (O.N.) eine Oligonucleotidkette darstellt,

X ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom ist,

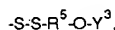
$X^1$  einen  $O^-$ , Methyl-,  $-OCH_3$ - oder  $NR^1R^2$ -Rest darstellt, wobei jeder der Reste  $R^1$  und  $R^2$  einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom oder einen  $C_{1-6}$ -Alkyl-,  $C_{3-8}$ -Cycloalkyl- oder  $C_{6-20}$ -Arylrest bedeutet, oder, wenn sie verbunden sind, mit dem Stickstoffatom eine  $C_{4-7}$ -cyclische Struktur bilden, die keines oder ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom enthält, G einen  $C_{1-20}$ -Kohlenwasserstoffrest bedeutet, und

Z eine hydroxygeschützte vicinale Diolgruppe darstellt, die über eines der vicinalen Diolkohlenstoffatome an G gebunden ist, oder eine Disulfidgruppe, die über eines der Schwefelatome der Disulfidgruppe an G gebunden ist.

13. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 12, wobei Z die Formel hat:



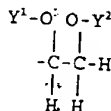
in der jeder der Reste  $\text{R}^3$  und  $\text{R}^4$  einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom, einen  $\text{C}_{4-20}$ -Alkyl- oder  $\text{C}_{6-20}$ -monocyclischen Arylrest bedeutet und jeder der Reste  $\text{Y}^1$  und  $\text{Y}^2$  einzeln eine Hydroxyschutzgruppe bedeutet oder zusammen über eine Einzelatombrücke verbunden eine 5-gliedrige Ringschutzgruppe bilden, oder den Rest



bedeutet, wobei  $\text{R}^5$  einen  $\text{C}_{1-20}$ -Alkylrest oder einen  $\text{C}_{6-20}$ -monocyclischen Arylrest darstellt und  $\text{Y}^3$  eine Hydroxyschutzgruppe ist.

14. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 13, wobei  $\text{Y}^1$  und  $\text{Y}^2$  entfernt sind, so daß freie Hydroxylgruppen zurückbleiben.

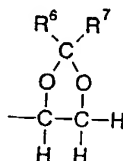
15. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 13, wobei G eine  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4$ -Gruppe ist und Z die folgende Formel hat:



in der  $\text{Y}^1$  und  $\text{Y}^2$  beide Benzoylgruppen sind oder  $\text{Y}^1$  eine Benzoylgruppe und  $\text{Y}^2$  eine Dimethoxytritylgruppe ist.

16. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 15, wobei  $\text{Y}^1$  und  $\text{Y}^2$  entfernt sind, so daß freie Hydroxylgruppen zurückbleiben.

17. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 12 oder 13, wobei Z' die folgende Formel hat:

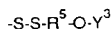


in der jeder der Reste  $\text{R}^6$  und  $\text{R}^7$  einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom, einen  $\text{C}_{6-30}$ -Aryl- oder substituierten Aryl-,  $\text{C}_{1-20}$ -Alkyl- oder aromatisch substituierten Alkylrest von weniger als 30 Kohlenstoffatomen bedeutet, mit der Maßgabe, daß  $\text{R}^6$  und  $\text{R}^7$  nicht beide Wasserstoffatome sein können.

18. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 17, wobei jeder der Reste  $\text{R}^6$  und  $\text{R}^7$  einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom

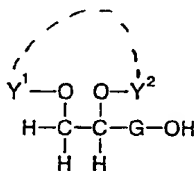
oder eine Phenylgruppe bedeutet, die gegebenenfalls mit einem C<sub>1-8</sub>-Alkyl-, C<sub>1-8</sub>-Alkoxy-, 1 bis 4 Halogenatomen, jeweils mit einer Atomzahl von 9 bis 35, einer Nitro- oder Phenylgruppe substituiert ist, mit der Maßgabe, daß R<sup>6</sup> und R<sup>7</sup> nicht beide Wasserstoffatome sein können.

19. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 17 oder 18, wobei R<sup>6</sup> ein Wasserstoffatom bedeutet und R<sup>7</sup> eine Phenyl-, p-Butylphenyl-, p-Methoxyphenyl-, p-t-Butylphenyl- oder Biphenylgruppe darstellt.
20. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 12 oder 13, wobei G eine -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>-Gruppe ist und Z die folgende Formel hat:



in der R<sup>5</sup> eine -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>-Gruppe ist und Y<sup>3</sup> eine Dimethoxytritylgruppe darstellt.

21. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 14 oder 16, wobei Z oxidiert wurde, so daß eine terminale Aldehydgruppe am Oligonucleotid erzeugt wurde.
22. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 20, wobei Z reduziert wurde, so daß eine terminale Thiolgruppe am Oligonucleotid erzeugt wurde.
23. Konjugat eines Aminogruppen tragenden Trägermoleküls und eines 5'-modifizierten Oligonucleotids nach Anspruch 21, wobei das Konjugat durch Umsetzung der Aminogruppe und der terminalen Aldehydgruppe erzeugt wurde.
24. Konjugat eines Trägermoleküls mit einer funktionellen Gruppe und eines 5'-modifizierten Oligonucleotids nach Anspruch 22, wobei das Konjugat durch Umsetzung der funktionellen Gruppe und der terminalen Thiolgruppe erzeugt wurde.
25. Konjugat nach Anspruch 23 oder 24, wobei das Trägermolekül ein Polymer ist.
26. Konjugat nach Anspruch 25, wobei das Polymer ein Aminosäurepolymer ist.
27. Partiiell geschützter Alkohol der Formel



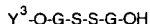
in der jeder der Reste Y<sup>1</sup> und Y<sup>2</sup> einzeln eine Hydroxyschutzgruppe bedeutet oder miteinander über eine Einzelatombrücke verbunden sind, die keine -C(=O)-Brückengruppe ist, wobei eine 5-gliedrige Ringschutzgruppe erzeugt wird, und G einen C<sub>2-20</sub>-Kohlenwasserstoffrest bedeutet.

28. Alkohol nach Anspruch 27, wobei Y<sup>1</sup> und Y<sup>2</sup> beide Benzoylgruppen sind und G eine Butylengruppe ist.
29. Alkohol nach Anspruch 27, wobei Y<sup>1</sup> eine Dimethoxytritylgruppe, Y<sup>2</sup> eine Benzoylgruppe und G eine Butylengruppe ist.
30. Alkohol nach Anspruch 27, wobei jeder der Reste Y<sup>1</sup> und Y<sup>2</sup> einzeln den folgenden Rest bedeutet:



in dem jeder der Reste  $R^6$  und  $R^7$  einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom, einen  $C_{6-30}$ -Aryl- oder substituierten Aryl-,  $C_{1-20}$ -Alkyl- oder einen aromatisch substituierten Alkylrest von weniger als 30 Kohlenstoffatomen bedeutet, mit der Maßgabe, daß  $R^6$  und  $R^7$  nicht beide Wasserstoffatome sein können.

### 31. Disulfid der Formel

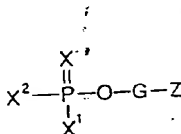


in der G einen  $C_{4-20}$ -Kohlenwasserstoffrest und  $Y^3$  eine Hydroxylschutzgruppe bedeutet.

### 32. Disulfid nach Anspruch 31, wobei $Y^3$ eine Dimethoxytritylgruppe und G eine Hexylengruppe ist.

### Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : ES, GR

1. Verfahren zur Modifizierung eines Oligonucleotids, umfassend die Umsetzung eines Oligonucleotids mit einer Verbindung der Formel:



in der

IX die folgende Bedeutung hat:

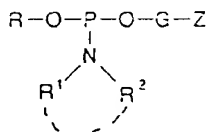
- (i) ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom, wenn  $X^1$  die Gruppe O-, Methyl oder  $-OCH_3$  darstellt und  $X^2$  ein Wasserstoffatom oder den Rest  $RO-$  bedeutet, wobei R eine Schutzgruppe darstellt;  
(ii) es ist nicht vorhanden, wenn

- (a)  $X^1$  ein Chloratom darstellt und  $X^2$  eine Methylgruppe oder den Rest  $RO-$  bedeutet; oder  
(b)  $X^2$  den Rest  $RO-$  bedeutet und  $X^1$  den Rest  $NR^1R^2$  darstellt, wobei jeder der Reste  $R^1$  und  $R^2$  einzeln einen  $C_{1-6}$ -Alkyl-,  $C_{3-8}$ -Cycloalkyl- oder einen  $C_{6-20}$ -Arylrest darstellt oder, wenn sie verbunden sind, mit dem Stickstoffatom eine  $C_{4-7}$ -cyclische Struktur bilden mit 0 oder 1 Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom;

G einen  $C_{1-20}$ -Kohlenwasserstoffrest darstellt; und  
Z eine hydroxygeschützte vicinale Diolgruppe bedeutet, die über eines der vicinalen Diolkohlenstoffatome an G gebunden ist, oder eine Disulfidgruppe, die über eines der Schwefelatome der Disulfidgruppe an G gebunden ist;

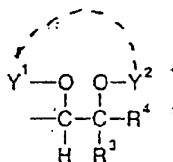
mit der Maßgabe, daß G mindestens 4 Kohlenstoffatome aufweist, wenn Z die Disulfidgruppe bedeutet, zur Herstellung eines 5'-modifizierten Oligonucleotids.

2. Verfahren zur Modifizierung eines Oligonucleotids, umfassend die Umsetzung eines Oligonucleotids mit einer Verbindung der Formel

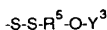


in der R eine Methylgruppe oder eine basenempfindliche Schutzgruppe darstellt;  
 jeder der Reste R<sup>1</sup> und R<sup>2</sup> einzeln einen C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkyl-, C<sub>3-8</sub>-Cycloalkyl- oder einen C<sub>6-20</sub>-Arylrest bedeutet, oder,  
 wenn sie verbunden sind, mit dem Stickstoffatom eine C<sub>4-7</sub>-cyclische Struktur bilden mit 0 oder 1 Sauerstoff-  
 oder Schwefelatom,  
 G einen C<sub>1-20</sub>-Kohlenwasserstoffrest darstellt; und  
 Z eine hydroxygeschützte vicinale Diolgruppe bedeutet, die über eines der vicinalen Diolkohlenstoffatome an  
 G gebunden ist, oder eine Disulfidgruppe, die über eines der Schwefelatome der Disulfidgruppe an G gebun-  
 den ist;  
 mit der Maßgabe, daß G mindestens 4 Kohlenstoffatome aufweist, wenn Z die Disulfidgruppe darstellt,  
 zur Herstellung eines 5'-modifizierten Oligonucleotids.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei Z die Formel hat

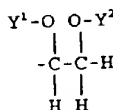


in der jeder der Reste R<sup>3</sup> und R<sup>4</sup> einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom, einen C<sub>1-20</sub>-Alkyl- oder C<sub>6-20</sub>-monocyclischen  
 Arylrest darstellt und jeder der Reste Y<sup>1</sup> und Y<sup>2</sup> einzeln eine Hydroxyschutzgruppe darstellt oder zusammen  
 über eine Einzelatombrücke verbunden eine 5-gliedrige Ringschutzgruppe bilden;  
 oder Z den Rest



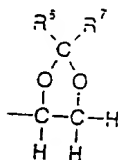
darstellt,  
 wobei R<sup>5</sup> einen C<sub>1-20</sub>-Alkylrest oder einen C<sub>6-20</sub>-monocyclischen Arylrest darstellt und Y<sup>3</sup> eine Hydroxy-  
 schutzgruppe ist.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, wobei R<sup>5</sup> einen C<sub>4-6</sub>-Alkylrest darstellt, -OY<sup>3</sup> an das ω-Atom des Alkylrests ge-  
 bunden ist und Y<sup>3</sup> eine Tritylgruppe bedeutet.
5. Verfahren nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei X<sup>1</sup> den Rest NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> darstellt und R<sup>1</sup> und R<sup>2</sup> jeweils  
 Isopropylgruppen sind.
6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3 oder 5, wobei R<sup>3</sup> und R<sup>4</sup> beide Wasserstoffatome sind, R<sup>5</sup> eine -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>-Gruppe ist  
 und Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup> und Y<sup>3</sup> alle Benzoyl- oder Dimethoxytritylgruppen bedeuten.
7. Verfahren nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei X<sup>1</sup> den Rest NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> darstellt und R<sup>1</sup> und R<sup>2</sup> jeweils  
 Isopropylgruppen sind, G eine -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-Gruppe bedeutet und entweder R eine β-Cyanoethylgruppe bedeutet oder  
 Z die Formel hat:



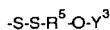
in der  $Y^1$  und  $Y^2$  jeweils Benzoylgruppen darstellen oder  $Y^1$  eine Benzoylgruppe und  $Y^2$  eine Dimethoxytritylgruppe ist.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei Z eine hydroxygeschützte vicinale Diolgruppe der Formel bedeutet:



in der jeder der Reste  $R^6$  und  $R^7$  einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom, einen  $C_{6-30}$ -Aryl- oder substituierten Aryl-,  $C_{1-20}$ -Alkyl- oder einen aromatisch substituierten Alkylrest von weniger als 30 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt, mit der Maßgabe, daß  $R^6$  und  $R^7$  nicht beide Wasserstoffatome sein können.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei jeder der Reste  $R^6$  und  $R^7$  einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Phenylgruppe darstellt, die gegebenenfalls mit  $C_{1-8}$ -Alkyl-,  $C_{1-8}$ -Alkoxyresten, 1 bis 4 Halogenatomen, die jeweils eine Atomzahl von 9 bis 35 haben, Nitro- oder Phenylgruppen substituiert ist, mit der Maßgabe, daß  $R^6$  und  $R^7$  nicht beide Wasserstoffatome sein können.
10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8 oder 9, wobei  $R^6$  ein Wasserstoffatom darstellt und  $R^7$  eine Phenyl-, p-Butylphenyl-, p-Methoxyphenyl-, p-t-Butylphenyl- oder Biphenylgruppe bedeutet.
11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei  $X^1$  den Rest  $NR^1R^2$  darstellt und beide Reste  $R^1$  und  $R^2$  Isopropylgruppen sind, G eine  $-(CH_2)_6$ -Gruppe bedeutet und Z die folgende Formel hat:



in der  $R^5$  eine  $-(CH_2)_6$ -Gruppe bedeutet und  $Y^3$  eine Dimethoxytritylgruppe ist.

12. Verfahren nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, ferner umfassend den Schritt der Entfernung der Hydroxyenschutzgruppen, so daß freie Hydroxygruppen zurückbleiben.
13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, ferner umfassend die Oxidation von Z, so daß eine terminale Aldehydgruppe am Oligonucleotid erzeugt wird.
14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, ferner umfassend die Reduktion von Z, so daß eine terminale Thiolgruppe am Oligonucleotid erzeugt wird.
15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 13, ferner umfassend die Konjugation eines Amino-enhaltenden Trägermoleküls mit der terminalen Aldehydgruppe.
16. Verfahren nach Anspruch 14, ferner umfassend die Konjugation eines funktionellen Gruppe enthaltenden Trägermoleküls mit der terminalen Thiolgruppe.

17. Verfahren nach Anspruch 15 oder 16, wobei das Trägermolekül ein Polymer ist.

18. Verfahren nach Anspruch 17, wobei das Polymer ein Aminosäurepolymer ist.

5 19. Verbindung der Formel:



in der

15 X die folgende Bedeutung hat:

- (i) ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom, wenn X<sup>1</sup> die Gruppe O-, Methyl oder -OCH<sub>3</sub> darstellt und X<sup>2</sup> ein Wasserstoffatom oder den Rest RO- bedeutet, wobei R eine Schutzgruppe darstellt;  
 20 (ii) es ist nicht vorhanden, wenn

- (a) X<sup>1</sup> ein Chloratom darstellt und X<sup>2</sup> eine Methylgruppe oder den Rest RO- bedeutet; oder  
 (b) X<sup>2</sup> den Rest RO- bedeutet und X<sup>1</sup> den Rest NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> darstellt, wobei jeder der Reste R<sup>1</sup> und R<sup>2</sup> einzeln einen C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkyl-, C<sub>3-6</sub>-Cycloalkyl- oder einen C<sub>6-20</sub>-Arylrest darstellt oder, wenn sie verbunden sind, mit dem Stickstoffatom eine C<sub>4-7</sub>-cyclische Struktur bilden mit 0 oder 1 Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom;

G einen C<sub>1-20</sub>-Kohlenwasserstoffrest darstellt; und

Z eine hydroxygeschützte vicinale Diolgruppe bedeutet, die über eines der vicinalen Diolkohlenstoffatome an G gebunden ist, oder eine Disulfidgruppe, die über eines der Schwefelatome der Disulfidgruppe an G gebunden ist;

mit der Maßgabe, daß G mindestens 4 Kohlenstoffatome aufweist, wenn Z die Disulfidgruppe bedeutet.

20. Verbindung der Formel



in der R eine Methylgruppe oder eine basenempfindliche Schutzgruppe darstellt;

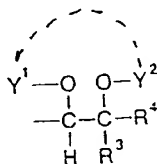
jeder der Reste R<sup>1</sup> und R<sup>2</sup> einzeln einen C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkyl-, C<sub>3-6</sub>-Cycloalkyl- oder einen C<sub>6-20</sub>-Arylrest bedeutet, oder, wenn sie verbunden sind, mit dem Stickstoffatom eine C<sub>4-7</sub>-cyclische Struktur bilden mit 0 oder 1 Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom,

G einen C<sub>1-20</sub>-Kohlenwasserstoffrest darstellt; und

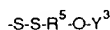
Z eine hydroxygeschützte vicinale Diolgruppe bedeutet, die über eines der vicinalen Diolkohlenstoffatome an G gebunden ist, oder eine Disulfidgruppe, die über eines der Schwefelatome der Disulfidgruppe an G gebunden ist;

mit der Maßgabe, daß G mindestens 4 Kohlenstoffatome aufweist, wenn Z die Disulfidgruppe darstellt.

21. Verbindung nach Anspruch 19 oder 20, wobei Z die Formel hat

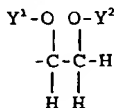


in der jeder der Reste  $\text{R}^3$  und  $\text{R}^4$  einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom, einen  $\text{C}_{1-20}$ -Alkyl- oder  $\text{C}_{6-20}$ -monocyclischen Arylrest darstellt und jeder der Reste  $\text{Y}^1$  und  $\text{Y}^2$  einzeln eine Hydroxyschutzgruppe darstellt oder zusammen über eine Einzelatombrücke verbunden eine 5-gliedrige Ringschutzgruppe bilden; oder Z den Rest



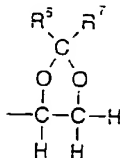
darstellt, wobei  $\text{R}^5$  einen  $\text{C}_{1-20}$ -Alkylrest oder einen  $\text{C}_{6-20}$ -monocyclischen Arylrest darstellt und  $\text{Y}^3$  eine Hydroxyschutzgruppe ist.

22. Verbindung nach Anspruch 21, wobei  $\text{R}^5$  einen  $\text{C}_{4-6}$ -Alkylrest darstellt,  $-\text{OY}^3$  an das  $\omega$ -Atom des Alkylrests gebunden ist und  $\text{Y}^3$  eine Tritylgruppe bedeutet.
23. Verbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 19 bis 22, wobei  $\text{X}^1$  den Rest  $\text{NR}^1\text{R}^2$  darstellt und  $\text{R}^1$  und  $\text{R}^2$  jeweils Isopropylgruppen sind.
24. Verbindung nach Anspruch 21 oder 23, wobei  $\text{R}^3$  und  $\text{R}^4$  beide Wasserstoffatome sind,  $\text{R}^5$  eine  $-(\text{CH}_2)_6$ -Gruppe ist und  $\text{Y}^1$ ,  $\text{Y}^2$  und  $\text{Y}^3$  alle Benzoyl- oder Dimethoxytritylgruppen bedeuten.
25. Verbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 19 bis 24, wobei  $\text{X}^1$  den Rest  $\text{NR}^1\text{R}^2$  darstellt und  $\text{R}^1$  und  $\text{R}^2$  jeweils Isopropylgruppen sind, G eine  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4$ -Gruppe bedeutet und entweder R eine  $\beta$ -Cyanoethylgruppe bedeutet oder Z die Formel hat:



in der  $\text{Y}^1$  und  $\text{Y}^2$  jeweils Benzoylgruppen darstellen oder  $\text{Y}^1$  eine Benzoylgruppe und  $\text{Y}^2$  eine Dimethoxytritylgruppe ist.

26. Verbindung nach Anspruch 19 oder 20, wobei Z eine hydroxygeschützte vicinale Diolgruppe der Formel bedeutet:



in der jeder der Reste  $\text{R}^6$  und  $\text{R}^7$  einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom, einen  $\text{C}_{6-30}$ -Aryl- oder substituierten Aryl-

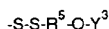


C<sub>1-20</sub>-Alkyl- oder einen aromatisch substituierten Alkylrest von weniger als 30 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt, mit der Maßgabe, daß R<sup>6</sup> und R<sup>7</sup> nicht beide Wasserstoffatome sein können.

27. Verbindung nach Anspruch 26, wobei jeder der Reste R<sup>6</sup> und R<sup>7</sup> einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Phenylgruppe darstellt, die gegebenenfalls mit C<sub>1-8</sub>-Alkyl-, C<sub>1-8</sub>-Alkoxyresten, 1 bis 4 Halogenatomen, die jeweils eine Atomzahl von 9 bis 35 haben, Nitro- oder Phenylgruppen substituiert ist, mit der Maßgabe, daß R<sup>6</sup> und R<sup>7</sup> nicht beide Wasserstoffatome sein können.

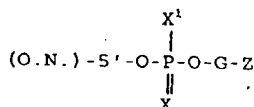
28. Verbindung nach Anspruch 27 oder 28, wobei R<sup>6</sup> ein Wasserstoffatom darstellt und R<sup>7</sup> eine Phenyl-, p-Butylphenyl-, p-Methoxyphenyl-, p-t-Butylphenyl- oder Biphenylgruppe bedeutet.

29. Verbindung nach Anspruch 19 oder 20, wobei X<sup>1</sup> den Rest NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> darstellt und beide Reste R<sup>1</sup> und R<sup>2</sup> Isopropylgruppen sind, G eine -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>-Gruppe bedeutet und Z die folgende Formel hat:



in der R<sup>5</sup> eine -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>-Gruppe bedeutet und Y<sup>3</sup> eine Dimethoxytritylgruppe ist.

30. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid der Formel



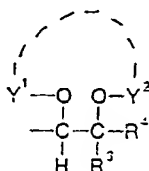
in der (O.N.) eine Oligonucleotidkette darstellt,

X ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom ist,

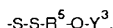
X<sup>1</sup> einen O-, Methyl-, -OCH<sub>3</sub>- oder NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>-Rest darstellt, wobei jeder der Reste R<sup>1</sup> und R<sup>2</sup> einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom oder einen C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkyl-, C<sub>3-8</sub>-Cycloalkyl- oder C<sub>6-20</sub>-Arylrest bedeutet, oder, wenn sie verbunden sind, mit dem Stickstoffatom eine C<sub>4-7</sub>-cyclische Struktur bilden, die keines oder ein Sauerstoff- oder Schwefelatom enthält, G einen C<sub>1-20</sub>-Kohlenwasserstoffrest bedeutet, und

Z eine hydroxygeschützte vicinale Diolgruppe darstellt, die über eines der vicinalen Diolkohlenstoffatome an G gebunden ist, oder eine Disulfidgruppe, die über eines der Schwefelatome der Disulfidgruppe an G gebunden ist.

31. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 30, wobei Z die Formel hat:



in der jeder der Reste R<sup>3</sup> und R<sup>4</sup> einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom, einen C<sub>4-20</sub>-Alkyl- oder C<sub>6-20</sub>-monocyclischen Arylrest bedeutet und jeder der Reste Y<sup>1</sup> und Y<sup>2</sup> einzeln eine Hydroxyschutzgruppe bedeutet oder zusammen über eine Einzelatombrücke verbunden eine 5-gliedrige Ringschutzgruppe bilden, oder den Rest

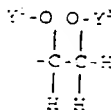


bedeutet, wobei R<sup>5</sup> einen C<sub>1-20</sub>-Alkylrest oder einen C<sub>6-20</sub>-monocyclischen Arylrest darstellt und Y<sup>3</sup> eine

Hydroxyschutzgruppe ist

32. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 31, wobei Y<sup>1</sup> und Y<sup>2</sup> entfernt sind, so daß freie Hydroxylgruppen zurückbleiben.

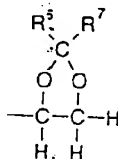
33. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 31, wobei G eine -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-Gruppe ist und Z die folgende Formel hat:



in der Y<sup>1</sup> und Y<sup>2</sup> beide Benzoylgruppen sind oder Y<sup>1</sup> eine Benzoylgruppe und Y<sup>2</sup> eine Dimethoxytritylgruppe ist.

34. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 33, wobei Y<sup>1</sup> und Y<sup>2</sup> entfernt sind, so daß freie Hydroxylgruppen zurückbleiben.

35. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 30 oder 31, wobei Z die folgende Formel hat:

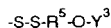


in der jeder der Reste R<sup>6</sup> und R<sup>7</sup> einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom, einen C<sub>6-30</sub>-Aryl- oder substituierten Aryl-, C<sub>1-20</sub>-Alkyl- oder aromatisch substituierten Alkylrest von weniger als 30 Kohlenstoffatomen bedeutet, mit der Maßgabe, daß R<sup>6</sup> und R<sup>7</sup> nicht beide Wasserstoffatome sein können.

36. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 35, wobei jeder der Reste R<sup>6</sup> und R<sup>7</sup> einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Phenylgruppe bedeutet, die gegebenenfalls mit einem C<sub>1-8</sub>-Alkyl-, C<sub>1-8</sub>-Alkoxy-, 1 bis 4 Halogenatomen, jeweils mit einer Atomzahl von 9 bis 35, einer Nitro- oder Phenylgruppe substituiert ist, mit der Maßgabe, daß R<sup>6</sup> und R<sup>7</sup> nicht beide Wasserstoffatome sein können.

37. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 35 oder 36, wobei R<sup>6</sup> ein Wasserstoffatom bedeutet und R<sup>7</sup> eine Phenyl-, p-Butylphenyl-, p-Methoxyphenyl-, p-t-Butylphenyl- oder Biphenylgruppe darstellt.

38. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 30 oder 31, wobei G eine -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>-Gruppe ist und Z die folgende Formel hat:



in der R<sup>5</sup> eine -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>-Gruppe ist und Y<sup>3</sup> eine Dimethoxytritylgruppe darstellt.

39. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 32 oder 34, wobei Z oxidiert wurde, so daß eine terminale Aldehydgruppe am Oligonucleotid erzeugt wurde.

40. 5'-modifiziertes Oligonucleotid nach Anspruch 38, wobei Z reduziert wurde, so daß eine terminale Thiolgruppe am Oligonucleotid erzeugt wurde.

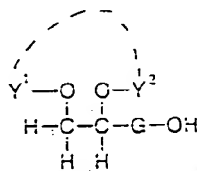
41. Konjugat eines Aminogruppen tragenden Trägermoleküls und eines 5'-modifizierten Oligonucleotids nach Anspruch 39, wobei das Konjugat durch Umsetzung der Aminogruppe und der terminalen Aldehydgruppe erzeugt wurde.

42. Konjugat eines Trägermoleküls mit einer funktionellen Gruppe und eines 5'-modifizierten Oligonucleotids nach Anspruch 40, wobei das Konjugat durch Umsetzung der funktionellen Gruppe und der terminalen Thiolgruppe erzeugt wurde.

43. Konjugat nach Anspruch 41 oder 42, wobei das Trägermolekül ein Polymer ist

44. Konjugat nach Anspruch 43, wobei das Polymer ein Aminosäurepolymer ist.

45. Partiiell geschützter Alkohol der Formel



in der jeder der Reste  $\text{Y}^1$  und  $\text{Y}^2$  einzeln eine Hydroxyschutzgruppe bedeutet oder miteinander über eine Einzelatombrücke verbunden sind, die keine  $\text{-C(=O)-}$ Brückengruppe ist, wobei eine 5-gliedrige Ringschutzgruppe erzeugt wird, und G einen  $\text{C}_{2-20}$ -Kohlenwasserstoffrest bedeutet.

46. Alkohol nach Anspruch 45, wobei  $\text{Y}^1$  und  $\text{Y}^2$  beide Benzoylgruppen sind und G eine Butylengruppe ist.

47. Alkohol nach Anspruch 45, wobei  $\text{Y}^1$  eine Dimethoxytritylgruppe,  $\text{Y}^2$  eine Benzoylgruppe und G eine Butylengruppe ist.

48. Alkohol nach Anspruch 45, wobei jeder der Reste  $\text{Y}^1$  und  $\text{Y}^2$  einzeln den folgenden Rest bedeutet:



in dem jeder der Reste  $\text{R}^6$  und  $\text{R}^7$  einzeln ein Wasserstoffatom, einen  $\text{C}_{6-30}$ -Aryl- oder substituierten Aryl-,  $\text{C}_{1-20}$ -Alkyl- oder einen aromatisch substituierten Alkylrest von weniger als 30 Kohlenstoffatomen bedeutet, mit der Maßgabe, daß  $\text{R}^6$  und  $\text{R}^7$  nicht beide Wasserstoffatome sein können.

49. Disulfid der Formel



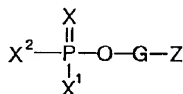
in der G einen  $\text{C}_{4-20}$ -Kohlenwasserstoffrest und  $\text{Y}^3$  eine Hydroxylschutzgruppe bedeutet.

50. Disulfid nach Anspruch 49, wobei  $\text{Y}^3$  eine Dimethoxytritylgruppe und G eine Hexylengruppe ist.

## Revendications

Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : AT, BE, CH, LI, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

## 1. Composé de formule :



dans laquelle

X est :

- (i) un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre lorsque  $\text{X}^1$  représente  $\text{O}^-$ , un méthyle ou  $-\text{OCH}_3$  et  $\text{X}^2$  représente un atome d'hydrogène ou  $\text{RO}^-$ , dans laquelle R représente un groupe protecteur ;  
 (ii) non présent lorsque

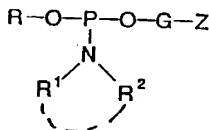
(a)  $\text{X}^1$  représente un atome de chlore et  $\text{X}^2$  représente un méthyle ou  $\text{RO}^-$  ; ou

(b)  $\text{X}^2$  représente  $\text{RO}^-$  et  $\text{X}^1$  représente  $\text{NR}^1\text{R}^2$  dans laquelle chaque  $\text{R}^1$  et  $\text{R}^2$  représentent individuellement un groupe alkyle en  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6$ , cycloalkyle en  $\text{C}_3-\text{C}_8$  ou aryle en  $\text{C}_6-\text{C}_{20}$  ou, lorsqu'ils sont attachés ensemble, forment avec l'atome d'azote une structure cyclique en  $\text{C}_4-\text{C}_7$  avec 0 ou 1 atome d'oxygène ou de soufre ;

G représente un groupe hydrocarbyle en  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{20}$  ; et

Z représente un groupe diol adjacent à hydroxy protégé, lié à G par l'un des atomes de carbone du diol voisin ou un groupe disulfure lié à G par l'un des atomes de soufre du groupe disulfure ;  
 à la condition que G ait au moins 4 atomes de carbone lorsque Z représente ledit groupe disulfure.

## 2. Composé de formule :



dans laquelle R représente un groupe méthyle ou un groupe protecteur sensible aux bases ;

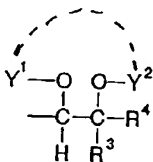
chaque  $\text{R}^1$  et  $\text{R}^2$  représente individuellement un groupe alkyle en  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6$ , cycloalkyle en  $\text{C}_3-\text{C}_8$ , ou aryle en  $\text{C}_6-\text{C}_{20}$  ou, lorsqu'ils sont attachés ensemble, forment avec l'atome d'azote une structure cyclique en  $\text{C}_4-\text{C}_7$  ayant 0 ou 1 atome d'oxygène ou de soufre ;

G représente un groupe hydrocarbyle en  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{20}$  ; et

Z représente un groupe diol voisin, à hydroxy protégé, lié à G par l'un des atomes de carbone du diol voisin ou un groupe disulfure lié à G par l'un des atomes de soufre du groupe disulfure ;

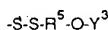
à la condition que G ait au moins 4 atomes de carbone lorsque Z représente ledit groupe disulfure.

3. Composé selon la revendication 1 ou 2 dans lequel Z a la formule :



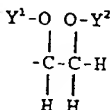
dans laquelle chaque  $\text{R}^3$  et  $\text{R}^4$  représentent individuellement un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle en  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{20}$  ou aryle monocyclique en  $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{20}$ , et chaque  $\text{Y}^1$  et  $\text{Y}^2$  représentent individuellement un groupe protecteur d'hydroxy ou sont attachés ensemble par un pont monoatomique pour former un groupe protecteur cyclique à cinq membres ;

ou Z représente



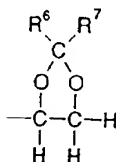
dans lequel  $\text{R}^5$  représente un groupe alkylène en  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{20}$  ou un groupe arylène monocyclique en  $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{20}$  et  $\text{Y}^3$  est un groupe protecteur d'hydroxy.

4. Composé selon la revendication 3 dans lequel  $\text{R}^5$  représente un groupe alkylène en  $\text{C}_4$ - $\text{C}_6$ ,  $-\text{OY}^3$  est lié à l'atome « du groupe alkylène et  $\text{Y}^3$  est un trityle.
5. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes dans lequel  $\text{X}^1$  représente  $\text{NR}^1\text{R}^2$  et  $\text{R}^1$  et  $\text{R}^2$  sont tous deux un isopropyle.
6. Composé selon la revendication 3 ou 5 dans lequel  $\text{R}^3$  et  $\text{R}^4$  sont tous deux un hydrogène,  $\text{R}^5$  est  $-(\text{CH}_2)_6$ , et  $\text{Y}^1$ ,  $\text{Y}^2$  et  $\text{Y}^3$  sont tous un benzoyle ou un diméthoxytrityle.
7. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes dans lequel  $\text{X}^1$  représente  $\text{NR}^1\text{R}^2$  et  $\text{R}^1$  et  $\text{R}^2$  sont tous deux un isopropyle, G est  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4$ , et soit R est un  $\beta$ -cyanoéthyle soit Z a la formule :



dans laquelle  $\text{Y}^1$  et  $\text{Y}^2$  sont tous deux un benzoyle ou  $\text{Y}^1$  est un benzoyle et  $\text{Y}^2$  est un diméthoxytrityle.

8. Composé selon la revendication 1 ou 2 dans lequel Z représente un groupe diol voisin à hydroxy protégé de formule :



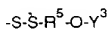
dans laquelle chaque  $R^6$  et  $R^7$  représente individuellement un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe aryle en  $C_6-C_{30}$  ou aryle substitué, alkyle en  $C_1-C_{20}$  ou alkyle de moins de 30 atomes de carbone substitué par des groupes aromatiques ;

à la condition que  $R^6$  et  $R^7$  ne soient pas tous deux des atomes d'hydrogène.

9. Composé selon la revendication 8 dans lequel chaque  $R^6$  et  $R^7$  représente individuellement un atome d'hydrogène ou un phényle éventuellement substitué par un alkyle en  $C_1-C_8$ , un alkoxy en  $C_1-C_8$ , 1 à 4 atomes d'halogène chacun de nombre atomique compris entre 9 et 35, un nitro, ou un phényle, à la condition que  $R^6$  et  $R^7$  ne soient pas tous deux des atomes d'hydrogène.

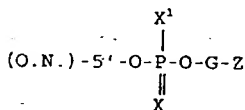
10. Composé selon la revendication 8 ou 9 dans lequel  $R^6$  représente un atome d'hydrogène et  $R^7$  représente un groupe phényle, p-butylphényle, p-méthoxyphényle, p-t-butylphényle ou biphenyle.

11. Composé selon la revendication 1 ou 2 dans lequel  $X^1$  représente  $NR^1R^2$  et  $R^1$  et  $R^2$  sont tous deux un isopropyle, G est  $-(CH_2)_6-$ , et Z a la formule :



dans laquelle  $R^5$  est  $-(CH_2)_6-$  et  $Y^3$  est un diméthoxytrityle.

12. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' de formule :



dans laquelle (O.N.) représente une chaîne oligonucléotidique ;

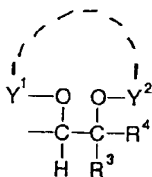
X est un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre ;

$X^1$  représente  $O$ , un méthyle,  $-OCH_3$  ou  $NR^1R^2$  dans lequel chaque  $R^1$  et  $R^2$  représente individuellement un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en  $C_1-C_6$ , cycloalkyle en  $C_3-C_8$  ou aryle en  $C_6-C_{20}$  ou, lorsqu'ils sont attachés ensemble, forment avec l'atome d'azote une structure cyclique en  $C_4-C_7$  contenant aucun ou un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre ;

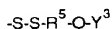
G est un groupe hydroxycarbylène en  $C_1-C_{20}$  ; et

Z est un groupe diol voisin, à hydroxy protégé, lié à G par l'un des atomes de carbone du diol voisin ou un groupe disulfure lié à G par l'un des atomes de soufre du groupe disulfure.

13. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 12 dans lequel Z a la formule :



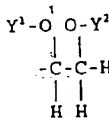
dans laquelle chaque  $\text{R}^3$  et  $\text{R}^4$  représentent individuellement un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle en  $\text{C}_4\text{-C}_{20}$  ou aryle monocyclique en  $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{20}$  et chaque  $\text{Y}^1$  et  $\text{Y}^2$  représente individuellement un groupe protecteur d'hydroxy ou sont attachés ensemble par un pont monoatomique pour former un groupe protecteur cyclique à cinq membres, ou



dans lequel  $\text{R}^5$  représente un groupe alkylène en  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$  ou un groupe arylène monocyclique en  $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{20}$  et  $\text{Y}^3$  est un groupe protecteur d'hydroxy.

14. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 13 dans lequel  $\text{Y}^1$  et  $\text{Y}^2$  sont éliminés pour laisser des groupes hydroxy libres.

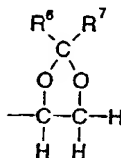
15. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 13 dans lequel G est  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4-$ , et Z a la formule :



dans laquelle  $\text{Y}^1$  et  $\text{Y}^2$  sont tous deux un benzoyle ou  $\text{Y}^1$  est un benzoyle et  $\text{Y}^2$  est un diméthoxytrityle.

16. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 15 dans lequel  $\text{Y}^1$  et  $\text{Y}^2$  sont éliminés pour laisser des groupes hydroxy libres.

17. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 12 ou 13 dans lequel Z a la formule :



dans laquelle chaque  $\text{R}^6$  et  $\text{R}^7$  représentent individuellement un atome d'hydrogène, un aryle en  $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{30}$  ou un aryle substitué, un alkyle en  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$  ou un alkyle de moins de 30 atomes de carbone substitué par des groupes aromatiques ;

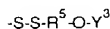
à la condition que  $\text{R}^6$  et  $\text{R}^7$  ne soient pas tous deux des atomes d'hydrogène.

18. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 17 dans lequel chaque  $\text{R}^6$  et  $\text{R}^7$  représente individuellement un atome d'hydrogène ou un phényle éventuellement substitué par un alkyle en  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ , un alkoxy en  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ , 1 à 4

atomes d'halogène chacun de nombre atomique compris entre 9 et 35, un nitro, ou un phényle, à la condition que  $R^6$  et  $R^7$  ne soient pas tous deux des atomes d'hydrogène.

19. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 17 ou 18 dans lequel  $R^6$  est un atome d'hydrogène et  $R^7$  représente un groupe phényle, p-butyphényle, p-méthoxyphényle, p-t-butyphényle ou biphenyle.

20. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 12 ou 13 dans lequel G est  $-(CH_2)_6-$  et Z a la formule :



dans laquelle  $R^5$  est  $-(CH_2)_6-$  et  $Y^3$  est un diméthoxytrityle.

21. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 14 ou 16 dans lequel Z a été oxydé pour former un groupe aldéhyde terminal sur l'oligonucléotide.

22. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 20 dans lequel Z a été réduit pour former un groupe thiol terminal sur l'oligonucléotide.

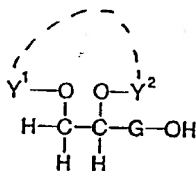
23. Conjugué d'une molécule porteuse contenant un groupe amino et d'un oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 21, dans lequel le conjugué est formé par réaction entre ledit groupe amino et ledit groupe aldéhyde terminal.

24. Conjugué d'une molécule porteuse ayant un groupe fonctionnel et un oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 22, dans lequel le conjugué est formé par réaction entre ledit groupe fonctionnel et ledit groupe thiol terminal.

25. Conjugué selon la revendication 23 ou 24 dans lequel la molécule porteuse est un polymère.

26. Conjugué selon la revendication 25 dans lequel le polymère est un polymère d'acides aminés.

27. Alcool partiellement protégé de formule :



dans lequel chaque  $Y^1$  et  $Y^2$  représente individuellement un groupe protecteur d'hydroxy ou sont attachés ensemble par un pont monoatomique autre qu'un groupe de pontage  $-C(=O)-$ , pour former un groupe protecteur cyclique à cinq membres et G représente un groupe hydroxycarbyle en  $C_2-C_{20}$ .

28. Alcool selon la revendication 27 dans lequel  $Y^1$  et  $Y^2$  sont tous deux un benzoyle et G est un butylène.

29. Alcool selon la revendication 27 dans lequel  $Y^1$  est un diméthoxytrityle,  $Y^2$  est un benzoyle et G est un butylène.

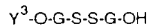
30. Alcool selon la revendication 27 dans lequel chaque  $Y^1$  et  $Y^2$  représentent individuellement :





dans lequel chaque R<sup>6</sup> et R<sup>7</sup> représentent individuellement un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe aryle en C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> ou aryle substitué, alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> ou alkyle de moins de 30 atomes de carbone substitué par des groupes aromatiques à la condition que R<sup>6</sup> et R<sup>7</sup> ne soient pas tous deux des atomes d'hydrogène.

31. Disulfure de formule

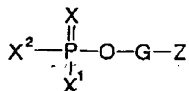


dans laquelle G représente un groupe hydrocarbyle en C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> et Y<sup>3</sup> représente un groupe protecteur d'hydroxyle.

32. Disulfure selon la revendication 31 dans lequel Y<sup>3</sup> est un diméthoxytrityle et G est un hexyle.

Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : ES, GR

1. Procédé de modification d'un oligonucléotide comprenant la réaction d'un oligonucléotide avec un composé de formule :



dans laquelle

X est :

(i) un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre lorsque X<sup>1</sup> représente O<sup>-</sup>, un méthyle ou -OCH<sub>3</sub> et X<sup>2</sup> représente un atome d'hydrogène ou RO<sup>-</sup>, dans laquelle R représente un groupe protecteur ;

(ii) non présent lorsque

(a) X<sup>1</sup> représente un atome de chlore et X<sup>2</sup> représente un méthyle ou RO<sup>-</sup> ; ou

(b) X<sup>2</sup> représente RO<sup>-</sup> et X<sup>1</sup> représente NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> dans laquelle chaque R<sup>1</sup> et R<sup>2</sup> représentent individuellement un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, cycloalkyle en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> ou aryle en C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> ou, lorsqu'ils sont attachés ensemble, forment avec l'atome d'azote une structure cyclique en C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> avec 0 ou 1 atome d'oxygène ou de soufre ;

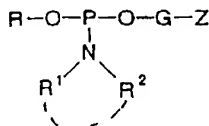
G représente un groupe hydrocarbyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> ; et

Z représente un groupe diol voisin à hydroxy protégé, lié à G par l'un des atomes de carbone du diol ou un groupe disulfure lié à G par l'un des atomes de soufre du groupe disulfure ;

à la condition que G ait au moins 4 atomes de carbone lorsque Z représente ledit groupe disulfure ;

pour produire un nucléotide modifié en 5'.

2. Procédé de modification d'un nucléotide comprenant la réaction d'un oligonucléotide avec un composé de formule :



dans laquelle R représente un groupe méthyle ou un groupe protecteur sensible aux bases ;

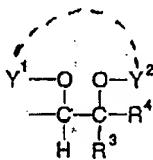
chaque R<sup>1</sup> et R<sup>2</sup> représentent individuellement un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, cycloalkyle en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>, ou aryle en C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> ou, lorsqu'ils sont attachés ensemble, forment avec l'atome d'azote une structure cyclique en C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> ayant 0 ou 1 atome d'oxygène ou de soufre ;

G représente un groupe hydrocarbyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> ; et

Z représente un groupe diol voisin à hydroxy protégé lié à G par l'un des atomes de carbone du diol voisin ou un groupe disulfure lié à G par l'un des atomes de soufre du groupe disulfure ;

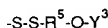
à la condition que G ait au moins 4 atomes de carbone lorsque Z représente ledit groupe disulfure ;  
pour produire un nucléotide modifié en 5'.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2 dans lequel Z a la formule :



dans laquelle chaque R<sup>3</sup> et R<sup>4</sup> représentent individuellement un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> ou aryle monocyclique en C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>, et chaque Y<sup>1</sup> et Y<sup>2</sup> représentent individuellement un groupe protecteur d'hydroxy ou sont attachés ensemble par un pont monoatomique pour former un groupe protecteur cyclique à cinq membres ;

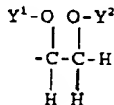
ou Z représente



dans lequel R<sup>5</sup> représente un groupe alkylène en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> ou un groupe arylène monocyclique en C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> et Y<sup>3</sup> est un groupe protecteur d'hydroxy.

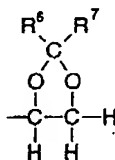
4. Procédé selon la revendication 3 dans lequel R<sup>5</sup> représente un groupe alkylène en C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, -OY<sup>3</sup> est lié à l'atome ω du groupe alkylène et Y<sup>3</sup> est un trityle.
5. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes dans lequel X<sup>1</sup> représente NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> et R<sup>1</sup> et R<sup>2</sup> sont tous deux un isopropyle.
6. Procédé selon la revendication 3 ou 5 dans lequel R<sup>3</sup> et R<sup>4</sup> sont tous deux un hydrogène, R<sup>5</sup> est -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub> et Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup> et Y<sup>3</sup> sont tous un benzoyle ou un diméthoxytrityle.
7. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes dans lequel X<sup>1</sup> représente NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> et R<sup>1</sup> et R<sup>2</sup>

sont tous deux un isopropyle, G est  $-(CH_2)_4$ , et soit R est un  $\beta$ -cyanoéthyle, soit Z a la formule :



dans laquelle Y<sup>1</sup> et Y<sup>2</sup> sont tous deux un benzoyle ou Y<sup>1</sup> est un benzoyle et Y<sup>2</sup> est un diméthoxytrityle.

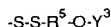
8. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2 dans lequel Z représente un groupe diol adjacent à hydroxy protégé de formule :



dans laquelle chaque R<sup>6</sup> et R<sup>7</sup> représentent individuellement un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe aryle en C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> ou aryle substitué, alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> ou alkyle de moins de 30 atomes de carbone substitué par des groupes aromatiques ;

à la condition que R<sup>6</sup> et R<sup>7</sup> ne soient pas tous deux des atomes d'hydrogène.

9. Procédé selon la revendication 8 dans lequel chaque R<sup>6</sup> et R<sup>7</sup> représentent individuellement un atome d'hydrogène ou un phényle éventuellement substitué par un alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>, un alkoxy en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>, 1 à 4 atomes d'halogène chacun de nombre atomique compris entre 9 et 35, un nitro, ou un phényle, à la condition que R<sup>6</sup> et R<sup>7</sup> ne soient pas tous deux des atomes d'hydrogène.
10. Procédé selon la revendication 8 ou 9 dans lequel R<sup>6</sup> représente un atome d'hydrogène et R<sup>7</sup> représente un groupe phényle, p-butylphényle, p-méthoxyphényle, p-t-butylphényle ou biphenyle.
11. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2 dans lequel X<sup>1</sup> représente NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> et R<sup>1</sup> et R<sup>2</sup> sont tous deux un isopropyle, G est  $-(CH_2)_6$ , et Z a la formule :



dans laquelle R<sup>5</sup> est  $-(CH_2)_6$  et Y<sup>3</sup> est un diméthoxytrityle.

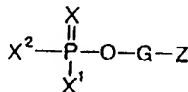
12. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes comprenant en outre l'étape consistant à éliminer les groupes protecteurs d'hydroxy pour laisser des groupes hydroxy libres.
13. Procédé selon la revendication 12 comprenant en outre l'étape consistant à oxyder Z pour former un groupe aldéhyde terminal sur l'oligonucléotide.
14. Procédé selon la revendication 11 comprenant en outre l'étape consistant à réduire Z pour former un groupe thiol terminal sur l'oligonucléotide.
15. Procédé selon la revendication 13 comprenant en outre l'étape consistant à conjuguer une molécule porteuse contenant un groupe amino avec ledit groupe aldéhyde terminal.

16. Procédé selon la revendication 14 comprenant en outre l'étape consistant à conjuguer une molécule porteuse contenant un groupe fonctionnel avec ledit groupe thiol terminal.

17. Procédé selon la revendication 15 ou 16 dans lequel la molécule porteuse est un polymère.

18. Procédé selon la revendication 17 dans lequel le polymère est un polymère d'acides aminés

19. Composé de formule :



dans laquelle

X est :

(i) un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre lorsque X<sup>1</sup> représente O<sup>-</sup>, un méthyle ou -OCH<sub>3</sub> et X<sup>2</sup> représente un atome d'hydrogène ou RO<sup>-</sup>, dans laquelle R<sup>1</sup> représente un groupe protecteur ;

(ii) non présent lorsque

(a) X<sup>1</sup> représente un atome de chlore et X<sup>2</sup> représente un méthyle ou RO<sup>-</sup> ; ou

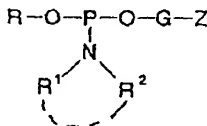
(b) X<sup>2</sup> représente RO<sup>-</sup> et X<sup>1</sup> représente NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> dans laquelle chaque R<sup>1</sup> et R<sup>2</sup> représentent individuellement un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, cycloalkyle en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> ou aryle en C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> ou, lorsqu'ils sont attachés ensemble, forment avec l'atome d'azote une structure cyclique en C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> avec 0 ou 1 atome d'oxygène ou de soufre ;

G représente un groupe hydrocarbyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> ; et

Z représente un groupe diol voisin à hydroxy protégé, lié à G par l'un des atomes de carbone du diol voisin ou un groupe disulfure lié à G par l'un des atomes de soufre du groupe disulfure ;

à la condition que G ait au moins 4 atomes de carbone lorsque Z représente ledit groupe disulfure.

20. Composé de formule :



dans laquelle R représente un groupe méthyle ou un groupe protecteur sensible aux bases ;

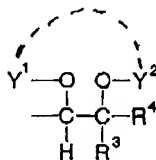
chaque R<sup>1</sup> et R<sup>2</sup> représentent individuellement un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, cycloalkyle en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>, ou aryle en C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> ou, lorsqu'ils sont attachés ensemble, forment avec l'atome d'azote une structure cyclique en C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> ayant 0 ou 1 atome d'oxygène ou de soufre ;

G représente un groupe hydrocarbyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> ; et

Z représente un groupe diol adjacent à hydroxy protégé lié à G par l'un des atomes de carbone du diol voisin ou un groupe disulfure lié à G par l'un des atomes de soufre du groupe disulfure ;

à la condition que G ait au moins 4 atomes de carbone lorsque Z représente ledit groupe disulfure.

21. Composé selon la revendication 19 ou 20 dans lequel Z a la formule :



dans laquelle chaque R³ et R⁴ représentent individuellement un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle en C₁-C₂₀ ou aryle monocyclique en C₆-C₂₀, et chaque Y¹ et Y² représentent individuellement un groupe protecteur d'hydroxy ou sont attachés ensemble par un pont monoatomique pour former un groupe protecteur cyclique à cinq membres ;

ou Z représente



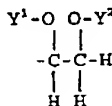
dans lequel R⁵ représente un groupe alkylène en C₁-C₂₀ ou un groupe arylène monocyclique en C₆-C₂₀ et Y³ est un groupe protecteur d'hydroxy.

22. Composé selon la revendication 21 dans lequel R⁵ représente un groupe alkylène en C₄-C₆, -OY³ est lié à l'atome ω du groupe alkylène et Y³ est un trityle.

23. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 19 à 22 dans lequel X¹ représente NR¹R² et R¹ et R² sont tous deux un isopropyle.

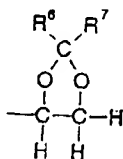
24. Composé selon la revendication 21 ou 23 dans lequel R³ et R⁴ sont tous deux un hydrogène, R⁵ est -(CH₂)₆, et Y¹, Y² et Y³ sont tous un benzoyle ou un diméthoxytrityle.

25. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 19 à 24 dans lequel X¹ représente NR¹R² et R¹ et R² sont tous deux un isopropyle, G est -(CH₂)₄, et soit R est un β-cyanoéthyle, soit Z a la formule :



dans laquelle Y¹ et Y² sont tous deux un benzoyle ou Y¹ est un benzoyle et Y² est un diméthoxytrityle.

26. Procédé selon la revendication 19 ou 20 dans lequel Z représente un groupe diol voisin à hydroxy protégé de formule :



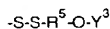
dans laquelle chaque  $R^6$  et  $R^7$  représentent individuellement un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe aryle en  $C_6$ - $C_{30}$  ou aryle substitué, alkyle en  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  ou alkyle de moins de 30 atomes de carbone substitué par des groupes aromatiques ;

à la condition que  $R^6$  et  $R^7$  ne soient pas tous deux des atomes d'hydrogène.

27. Composé selon la revendication 26 dans lequel chaque  $R^6$  et  $R^7$  représentent individuellement un atome d'hydrogène ou un phényle éventuellement substitué par un alkyle en  $C_1$ - $C_8$ , un alkoxy en  $C_1$ - $C_8$ , 1 à 4 atomes d'halogène chacun de nombre atomique compris entre 9 et 35, un nitro, ou un phényle, à la condition que  $R^6$  et  $R^7$  ne soient pas tous deux des atomes d'hydrogène.

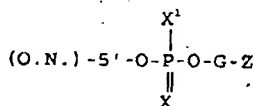
28. Composé selon la revendication 27 ou 28 dans lequel  $R^6$  représente un atome d'hydrogène et  $R^7$  représente un groupe phényle, p-butylphényle, p-méthoxyphényle, p-t-butylphényle ou biphenyle.

29. Composé selon la revendication 19 ou 20 dans lequel  $X^1$  représente  $NR^1R^2$  et  $R^1$  et  $R^2$  sont tous deux un isopropyle, G est  $-(CH_2)_6-$ , et Z a la formule :



dans laquelle  $R^5$  est  $-(CH_2)_6-$  et  $Y^3$  est un diméthoxytrityle.

30. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' de formule :



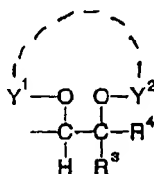
dans laquelle (O.N.) représente une chaîne oligonucléotidique ;

X est un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre ;

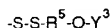
$X^1$  représente  $O$ , un méthyle,  $-OCH_3$  ou  $NR^1R^2$  dans lequel chaque  $R^1$  et  $R^2$  représentent individuellement un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en  $C_1$ - $C_6$ , cycloalkyle en  $C_3$ - $C_8$ , ou aryle en  $C_6$ - $C_{20}$  ou, lorsqu'ils sont attachés ensemble, forment avec l'atome d'azote une structure cyclique en  $C_4$ - $C_7$  ne contenant aucun ou un seul atome d'oxygène ou de soufre ; G est un groupe hydroxycarbyle en  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  ; et

Z est un groupe diol voisin à hydroxy protégé lié à G par l'un des atomes de carbone du diol voisin ou un groupe disulfure lié à G par l'un des atomes de soufre du groupe disulfure.

31. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 30 dans lequel Z a la formule :



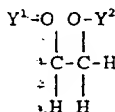
dans laquelle chaque  $R^3$  et  $R^4$  représentent individuellement un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle en  $C_4$ - $C_{20}$  ou aryle monocyclique en  $C_6$ - $C_{20}$  et chaque  $Y^1$  et  $Y^2$  représentent individuellement un groupe protecteur d'hydroxy ou sont attachés ensemble par un pont monoatomique pour former un groupe protecteur cyclique à cinq membres, ou



dans lequel  $R^5$  représente un groupe alkylène en  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  ou un groupe arylène monocyclique en  $C_6$ - $C_{20}$  et  $Y^3$  est un groupe protecteur d'hydroxy.

32. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 31 dans lequel  $Y^1$  et  $Y^2$  sont éliminés pour laisser des groupes hydroxy libres.

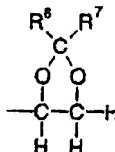
33. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 31 dans lequel G est  $-(CH_2)_4-$ , et Z a la formule :



dans laquelle  $Y^1$  et  $Y^2$  sont tous deux un benzoyle ou  $Y^1$  est un benzoyle et  $Y^2$  est un diméthoxytrityle.

34. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 33 dans lequel  $Y^1$  et  $Y^2$  sont éliminés pour laisser des groupes hydroxy libres.

35. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 30 ou 31 dans lequel Z a la formule :



dans laquelle chaque  $R^6$  et  $R^7$  représentent individuellement un atome d'hydrogène, un aryle en  $C_6$ - $C_{30}$  ou un aryle substitué, un alkyle en  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  ou un alkyle de moins de 30 atomes de carbone substitué par des groupes aromatiques ;

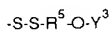
à la condition que  $R^6$  et  $R^7$  ne soient pas tous deux des atomes d'hydrogène.

36. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 35 dans lequel chaque  $R^6$  et  $R^7$  représentent individuellement un atome d'hydrogène ou un phényle éventuellement substitué par un alkyle en  $C_1$ - $C_8$ , un alkoxy en  $C_1$ - $C_8$ , 1 à 4

atomes d'halogène chacun de nombre atomique compris entre 9 et 35, un nitro, ou un phényle, à la condition que R<sup>6</sup> et R<sup>7</sup> ne soient pas tous deux des atomes d'hydrogène.

37. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 35 ou 36 dans lequel R<sup>6</sup> est un atome d'hydrogène et R<sup>7</sup> représente un groupe phényle, p-butylphényle, p-méthoxyphényle, p-t-butylphényle ou biphényle.

38. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 30 ou 31 dans lequel G est  $-(CH_2)_6-$  et Z a la formule :



dans laquelle R<sup>5</sup> est  $-(CH_2)_6-$  et Y<sup>3</sup> est un diméthoxytrityle.

39. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 32 ou 34 dans lequel Z a été oxydé pour former un groupe aldéhyde terminal sur l'oligonucléotide.

40. Oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 38 dans lequel Z a été réduit pour former un groupe thiol terminal sur l'oligonucléotide.

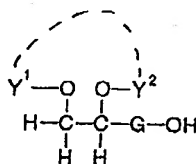
41. Conjugué d'une molécule porteuse contenant un groupe amino et d'un oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 39, dans lequel le conjugué est formé par réaction entre ledit groupe amino et ledit groupe aldéhyde terminal.

42. Conjugué d'une molécule porteuse ayant un groupe fonctionnel et d'un oligonucléotide modifié en 5' selon la revendication 40, dans lequel le conjugué est formé par réaction entre ledit groupe fonctionnel et ledit groupe thiol terminal.

43. Conjugué selon la revendication 41 ou 42 dans lequel la molécule porteuse est un polymère.

44. Conjugué selon la revendication 43 dans lequel le polymère est un polymère d'acides aminés.

45. Alcool partiellement protégé de formule :



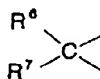
dans laquelle chaque Y<sup>1</sup> et Y<sup>2</sup> représentent individuellement un groupe protecteur d'hydroxy ou sont attachés ensemble par un pont monoatomique, autre qu'un groupe de pontage  $-C(=O)-$ , pour former un groupe protecteur cyclique à cinq membres et G représente un groupe hydroxycarbyle en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>.

46. Alcool selon la revendication 45 dans lequel Y<sup>1</sup> et Y<sup>2</sup> sont tous deux un benzoyle et G est un butylène.

47. Alcool selon la revendication 45 dans lequel Y<sup>1</sup> est un diméthoxytrityle, Y<sup>2</sup> est un benzoyle et G est un butylène.

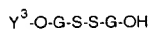
48. Alcool selon la revendication 45 dans lequel chaque Y<sup>1</sup> et Y<sup>2</sup> représentent individuellement :





dans lequel chaque  $R^6$  et  $R^7$  représentent individuellement un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe aryle en  $C_6-C_{30}$  ou aryle substitué, alkyle en  $C_1-C_{20}$  ou alkyle de moins de 30 atomes de carbone substitué par des groupes aromatiques, à la condition que  $R^6$  et  $R^7$  ne soient pas tous deux des atomes d'hydrogène.

49. Disulfure de formule



dans laquelle G représente un groupe hydrocarbylène en  $C_4-C_{20}$  et  $Y^3$  représente un groupe protecteur d'hydroxyle.

50. Disulfure selon la revendication 49 dans lequel  $Y^3$  est un diméthoxytrityle et G est un hexylène.

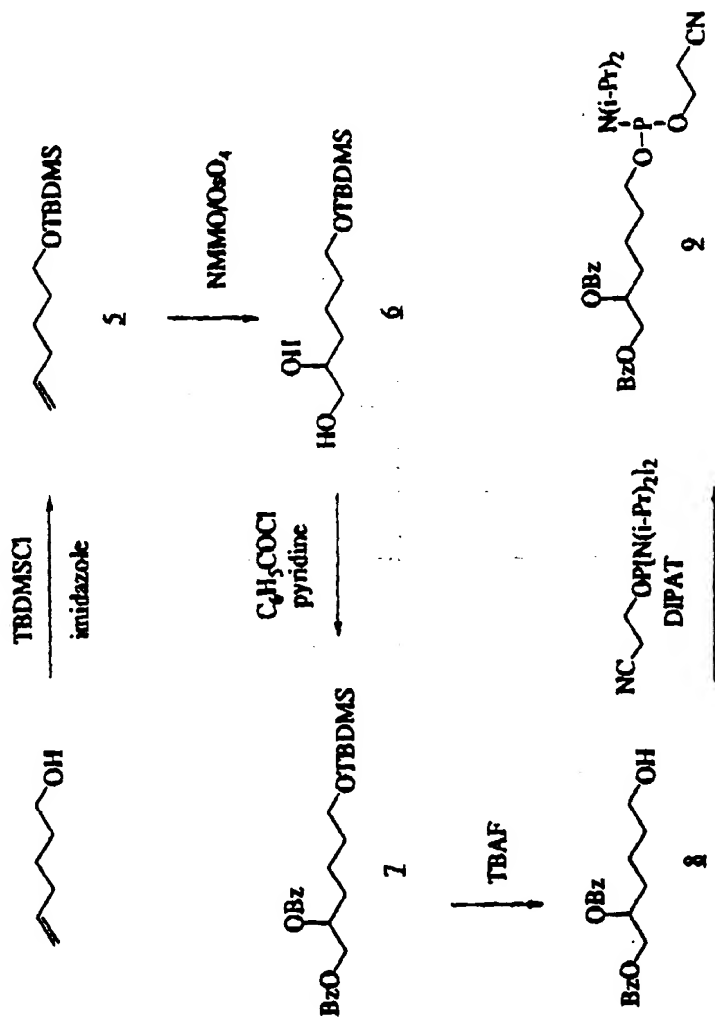


Figure 1

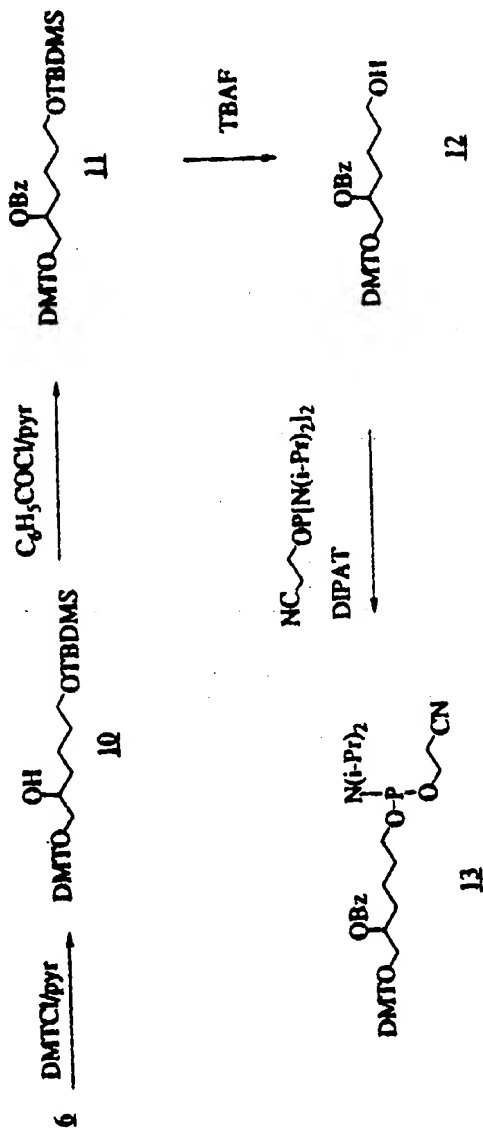


Figure 2

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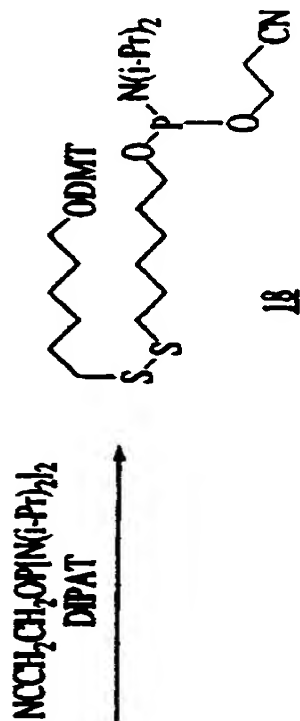
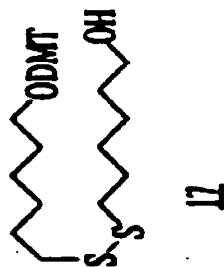
DMTCI  
pyridine

Figure 3

Figure 4

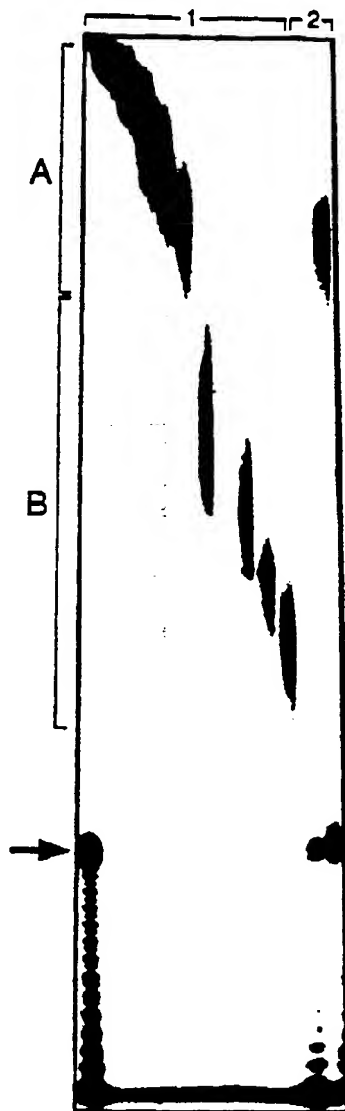
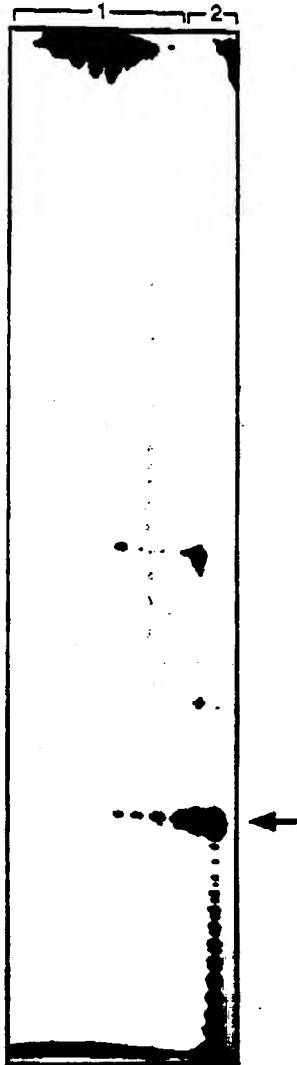


Figure 5





Europäisches Patentamt  
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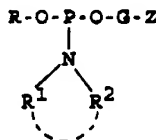
(71) Applicant : **LA JOLLA PHARMACEUTICAL**  
6455 Nancy Ridge Drive, Suite 300  
San Diego, California 92121 (US)

(72) Inventor : **Jones, David S.**  
11265 Florindo Road  
San Diego, California 92127 (US)  
Inventor : **Hachmann, John P.**  
12275 Carmel Vista Road  
No.128 San Diego, California 92130 (US)  
Inventor : **Conrad, Michael J.**  
11336 Penanova Street  
San Diego, California 92129 (US)  
Inventor : **Coutts, Stephen**  
6151 Rancho Diegueno Road  
Rancho Sante Fe, California 92067 (US)  
Inventor : **Livingston, Douglas Alan**  
5260 Fiore Terrace  
No.115 San Diego, California 92122 (US)

(74) Representative : **Goldin, Douglas Michael et al**  
**J.A. KEMP & CO. 14, South Square Gray's Inn**  
London WC1R 5LX (GB)

(54) Modified phosphorous intermediates for providing functional groups on the 5' end of oligonucleotides.

(57) Phosphoramidites of the formula



where R is a base-labile protecting group, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are individually alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 3 to 8 carbon atoms, or aryl of 6 to 20 carbon atoms or are joined together to form with the nitrogen atom a cyclic structure of 4-7 carbon atoms and 0 to 1 annular chalcogen atoms of atomic number 8 to 16, G is a hydrocarbylene group of 1 to 20 carbon atoms and Z is a hydroxy-protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group and bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group, with the proviso that G is of at least 4 carbon atoms when Z is said disulfide group are used in conventional automated oligonucleotide synthesis to introduce a functional aldehyde or thiol group on the 5' end of the oligonucleotide to thereby provide a reactive site on the oligonucleotide that may be used to conjugate the oligonucleotide to molecules that contain a free amino group or an electrophilic center reactive with a thiol group.

## Technical Field

This invention is in the field of organophosphate chemistry and solid state oligonucleotide synthesis. More particularly, it concerns reactive phosphorous intermediates that may be stably attached to the 5' end of an oligonucleotide and which have an activatable moiety which, when activated, provides a functional aldehyde or sulfhydryl group that may be used to conjugate the oligonucleotide to any molecule having a free amino group.

## Background

It is necessary to provide oligonucleotides with a free functional group in order to couple the oligonucleotide to labels, ligands, solid surfaces, polymers or other molecules or surfaces.

One technique for providing oligonucleotides with a terminal functional group involves synthesizing the desired oligonucleotide by conventional solid-state automated synthesis procedures and incorporating the functional group at the 5' end of the oligonucleotide via a modified phosphoramidite.

Agrawal, S., et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* (1986) 14:6227-6245, describes a modified phosphoramidite that may be introduced on the 5' end of an oligonucleotide that has an activatable group that may be activated through deprotection to provide a free amino group on the 5' terminus of the oligonucleotide. The linker (VIII on page 6236), O-(2-(9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl) aminoethyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropyl phosphoramidite, is added to the end of the desired oligonucleotide on an automated DNA synthesizer using deoxynucleoside-2-cyanoethyl-N,N-diisopropyl phosphoramidites. The adduct is deprotected (the 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl group is removed with ammonia) to provide a free amino group.

Kremsky, J.N., et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* (1987) 15:2891-2909, describes a functionalized phosphoramidite (1 on page 2893) that is introduced onto the 5' end of an oligonucleotide and then modified to provide a 5' carboxy or aldehyde group that is used to immobilize the oligonucleotide.

Another functionalized phosphoramidite, O-6-(4',4"-dimethoxytriphenylmethylthio)hexyl-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite, is available commercially from Clontech Laboratories. This molecule is incorporated into oligonucleotides using conventional phosphoramidite protocols. The dimethoxytrityl-protected sulfhydryl group may be deprotected with silver nitrate to yield a free sulfhydryl at the 5' end of the oligonucleotide chain.

A principal object of the present invention is to provide novel modified phosphorous intermediates that may be employed in the various types of oligonucleotide synthesis methods and which have activatable groups that may be converted to a free aldehyde or sulfhydryl group once they have been added onto the 5' end of an oligonucleotide. The free aldehyde/ sulfhydryl group is useful for coupling or conjugating the oligonucleotide to labels, ligands, polymers or solid surfaces. These new intermediates meet the following criteria: 1) the activatable group is compatible with all steps of conventional oligonucleotide synthesis procedures; 2) the activation is effected under conditions that do not damage the oligonucleotide; 3) the coupling is effected under conditions that do not damage the oligonucleotide or the moiety to which the oligonucleotide is coupled.

## Disclosure of the Invention

The novel phosphorous-containing compounds of the invention include intermediate that are useful in the H-phosphate, phosphotriester, phosphorchloridite and phosphoramidite methods of oligonucleotide synthesis as well as intermediates that result in 5' modifications that involve phosphodiester analogs such as methyl phosphonates, methyl phosphates, phosphorotioates and phosphoramidates.

These compounds may be defined generically by the following formula



where X is:

- (i) oxygen when X<sup>1</sup> is O<sup>-</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or RO- where R is a protecting group;
- (ii) not present when
  - (a) X<sup>1</sup> is chlorine and X<sup>2</sup> is methyl or RO-, or when



(b)  $X^2$  is  $RO-$  and  $X^1$  is  $NR^1R^2$  where  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are individually alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 3 to 8 carbon atoms, or aryl of 6 to 20 carbon atoms or are joined together to form with the nitrogen atom a cyclic structure of 4-7 carbon atom and 0 to 1 annular chalcogen atoms of atomic number 8 to 16 inclusive (O or S);

5 G is a hydrocarbylene group of 1 to 20 carbon atoms; and

Z is a hydroxy-protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group, with the proviso that G is of at least 4 carbon atoms when Z is said disulfide group.

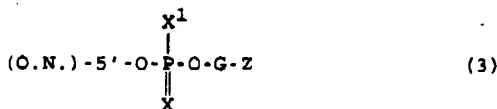
The above compounds where X is oxygen,  $X^1$  is  $O^-$ , and  $X^2$  is hydrogen are H-phosphonates and are employed in the H-phosphonate method of oligonucleotide synthesis (Sinha and Cook, *NAR* (1988) 16:2659-2669). H-phosphonates may be converted to phosphite diesters, phosphorothioates, or phosphoramidates once they are incorporated onto the 5' end of the oligonucleotide (Miller et al., *NAR* (1983) 11:5189-5204, Eckstein, *Ann Rev Biochem* (1985) 54:367-402, and Froehler and Matteucci, *NAR* (1988) 16:4831-4839). Correspondingly, the above compounds where X is oxygen,  $X^1$  is  $O^-$  and  $X^2$  is  $RO-$  are used in the phosphotriester approach to synthesizing oligonucleotides (Garegg, et al., *Chemica Scripta* (1985) 26:5). When X is not present and  $X^1$  is chlorine and  $X^2$  is  $RO-$ , the resulting compound is a phosphochloridite and it is used in the phosphochloridite technique for oligonucleotide synthesis (Wada et al., *J Org Chem* (1991) 56:1243-1250). The phosphoramidites of the above formula are preferred.

The preferred phosphoramidites of the invention may be represented by the formula:



30 where R is a base-labile protecting group,  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are individually alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 3 to 8 carbon atoms, or aryl of 6 to 20 carbon atoms or are joined together to form with the nitrogen atom a cyclic structure of 4-7 carbon atoms and 0 to 1 annular chalcogen atoms of atomic number 8 to 16 inclusive (O or S), G is a hydrocarbylene group of 1 to 20 carbon atoms and Z is a hydroxy-protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group, with the proviso that G is of at least 4 carbon atoms when Z is said disulfide group.

35 Another aspect of the invention is a 5' modified oligonucleotide of the formula:



45 where (O.N.) represents an oligonucleotide chain, X is a chalcogen atom of atomic number 8 to 16, inclusive (O or S),  $X^1$  is  $O^-$ , methyl-,  $-OCH_3$  or  $NR^1R^2$  where  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are individually hydrogen or alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, G is a hydrocarbylene group of 1 to 20 carbon atoms and Z is a hydroxy-protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group, with the proviso that G is of at least 4 carbon atoms when Z is said disulfide group.

50 A further aspect of the invention is the above-described modified oligonucleotides where the hydroxy protecting groups have been removed to leave free hydroxyl groups.

Yet another aspect of the invention is the above-described 5'-modified oligonucleotide in which Z represents a deprotected vicinal diol group which has been oxidized to form a terminal aldehyde group on the oligonucleotide.

55 Another aspect of the invention is a conjugate of the above-described oligonucleotide having a terminal aldehyde group and a free amino group-containing carrier molecule wherein the conjugate is formed by reaction between the aldehyde group and the free amino group.

A further aspect of the invention is a partially protected triol of the formula:



where Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> are individual hydroxyl protecting groups or are joined by a single-atom bridge to form a five-membered ring protecting group, and G is described as above. Preferably G is alkylene of 4 to 20 carbon atoms.

Another aspect of the invention is a disulfide of the formula



wherein Y<sup>3</sup> is a hydroxyl protecting group and G is as described above. The two divalent groups represented by G may be the same or different. Preferably they are the same, making the disulfide symmetrical. Preferably Y<sup>3</sup> is base stable. Preferably G is alkylene of 4 to 20 carbon atoms.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

Figures 1-3 are schematic diagrams of the synthesis schemes described in Examples 1-3. Figures 4 and 5 are autoradiograms of the gels described in Examples 5 and 6.

#### Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

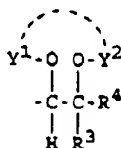
As indicated above, the phosphoramidites of the invention may be represented by the formula:



where R is a methyl or a base-labile protective group, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atom, cycloalkyl of 3 to 8 carbon atoms, or aryl of 6 to 20 carbon atoms or are joined together to form with the nitrogen atom a cyclic structure of 4-7 carbon atoms and 0 to 1 annular chalcogen atom of atomic number 8 to 16 inclusive (O or S), G is a hydrocarbylene group of 1 to 20 carbon atoms and Z is a hydroxy-protected vicinal diol group covalently bound to G via one of the vicinal carbon atoms or a disulfide group that is covalently bound to G via one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide, provided that G is of at least 4 carbon atoms when Z is said disulfide group.

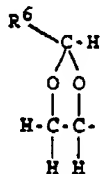
Preferably R is β-cyanoethyl, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are both isopropyl, and G is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>- where n is an integer from 1 to 6, inclusive. Examples of other protecting groups represented by R are β-nitroethyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethyl, methyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2,2,2-trichloroethyl, 2,2,2-tribromoethyl, benzyl, o-chlorophenyl, p-nitrophenylethyl, 2-methylsulfonylethyl, and 1,1-dimethyl-2-cyanoethyl. Examples of other groups which R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> may represent are other alkyl groups such as butyl, hexyl, nonyl, dodecyl and hexadecyl, cycloalkyl groups such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclohexyl and cyclooctyl, aryl groups such as phenyl, tolyl, benzyl, xylyl and naphthyl, and when joined together heterocyclic groups such as morpholino, piperidinyl and thiomorpholino. Examples of other hydrocarbylene radicals which G may represent are branched alkylene, and groups containing cycloalkylene (e.g., cyclohexylene) or phenylene. It will be appreciated that G functions primarily as an inert spacer moiety and that it may have substituents and/or heteroatoms (e.g., O, S, N) in its structure that do not affect its ability to act as an inert spacer.

Preferred hydroxy-protected vicinal diol groups represented by Z are those of the formula:

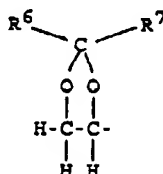


where  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  are individually hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 20 carbon atoms or monocyclic arylene of 6 to 20 carbon atoms and  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  are individual hydroxy-protecting groups or may be joined (designated by the dashed line) by a single-atom (C, S or Si) bridge to form a five-membered ring protecting group.  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  are of a nature that they are stable during the addition of the molecule to the 5' end of an oligonucleotide chain during chemical synthesis (i.e., conventional automated phosphoramidite synthesis) and can be removed thereafter without damaging the oligonucleotide chain. Further, as discussed below, the vicinal diol structure of the deprotected group permits it to be "activated" by oxidation to convert it from a diol to a functional aldehyde group.  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  may be the same or different and may be any of the individual hydroxy protecting groups that are compatible with conventional automated solid state oligonucleotide chemistry using phosphoramidite chemistry. Examples of such blocking groups are dimethoxytrityl (DMT), trityl, pixyl, benzoyl, acetyl, isobutynyl, *p*-bromobenzoyl, *t*-butyldimethylsilyl, and pivaloyl. The protecting groups may be removed with the same or different treatments. Such vicinal diol groups in which  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  are hydrogen and  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  are benzoyl or DMT are particularly preferred.

As indicated,  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  may be linked by a one-atom bridge, thus forming a five-membered ring. Suitable bridging atoms include silicon, sulfur and carbon. It is preferred that the one-atom bridge be a carbon bridge. Thus, the diol group is preferred to be protected as an acetal or ketal, i.e.,



Acetal



Ketal

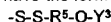
It is important that the bridging atom and its substituents be stable to the subsequent reactions in the sequence used to add the linker to the oligonucleotide. The diol protecting group must also be capable of being removed under mild conditions that do not substantially degrade the oligonucleotide. For example, very acidic conditions will lead to depurination of the oligonucleotide. Suitable groups  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{R}^7$  include aryl and substituted aryl groups of 6-30 carbon atoms,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{20}$  alkyl groups, and aromatic substituted alkyl groups of less than 30 carbon atoms. Preferred is phenyl and phenyl substituted with  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_8$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_8$  alkoxy; 1 to 4 atoms of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, nitro- or phenyl. Most preferred are acetal structures wherein  $\text{R}^6$  is phenyl, *p*-butylphenyl, *p*-methoxyphenyl, *p*-tert-butylphenyl, and biphenyl. It will be known to those skilled in the art that the stability of the protecting group can be adjusted for a particular use by a suitable choice of substituent(s).

The above-described acetals and ketals are easily prepared directly from the corresponding triols in one step. It is an important and unexpected feature of this embodiment of the present invention that the vicinal diol is selectively protected in the presence of another free alcohol in the molecule. Thus, the triol wherein  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  are H is simply contacted with an aldehyde to yield the acetal or a ketone to yield the ketal in the presence of an acid catalyst. It is preferred that the contacting take place under conditions where the water formed during the reaction is removed during the reaction, either by the application of vacuum or by solvent azeotrope. Alternatively, acetals or ketals of lower-boiling alcohols can be similarly employed in place of the aldehyde or ketone in an acetal exchange reaction.

The phosphoramidites of the above-described acetals and ketals are prepared by the conventional methods described herein, and they are coupled to the oligonucleotide during the synthesis, as is also described

herein. Following the synthesis and purification of the free, coupled oligonucleotide, mild acid hydrolysis of the protecting group generates the diol that is the substrate for the oxidation reaction that produced the aldehyde used for the conjugation reaction. Typical mild hydrolysis conditions are 80% acetic acid/water at 25°C for 30 minutes, similar to those used to remove a dimethoxytrityl group in conventional oligonucleotide synthesis.

5 Preferred disulfide groups represented by have the formula:



where R<sup>5</sup> is an alkylene group of 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a monocyclic arylene groups of 6 to 20 carbon atoms and Y<sup>3</sup> is a hydroxy protecting group (as described above).

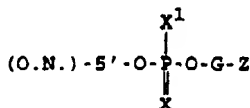
10 Most preferably R<sup>5</sup> is alkylene of 4 to 6 carbon atoms, -OY<sup>3</sup> is bound to the ω carbon atom of the alkylene group and Y<sup>3</sup> is trityl. As discussed below, the disulfide structure of the group permits it to be "activated" by reduction to cleave the disulfide bond and produce a free sulfhydryl group.

The phosphoramidites wherein Z represents a vicinal diol may be prepared from an alcohol of the formula HC=CH-G-OH. The hydroxyl group of the alcohol is protected and the double bond is oxidized to form the diol group. The hydroxyls of the diol are then protected with an orthogonally removable protecting group (Y<sup>2</sup> and Y<sup>3</sup>), i.e., the protecting group on the original hydroxy can be removed without removing the protecting groups on the vicinal diol. The protecting group on the original hydroxy is then removed and the resulting deprotected hydroxy is reacted with an appropriate phosphitylating agent.

The phosphoramidites wherein Z represents a disulfide may be prepared from symmetrical or asymmetrical disulfides. The general reaction scheme employing symmetrical disulfides is shown in Figure 3 and exemplified by Example 3, *infra*. Asymmetrical disulfides may be prepared as described by Mannervik, B., and Larson, K., *Meth. in Enzym.* (1981) 77:420-424, or Mukuiyama, T., and Takahashi, K., *Tet Lett* (1968) 5907-5908. By way of example, a symmetrical disulfide (HO-G-SS-G-OH) is oxidized with hydrogen peroxide and formic acid to provide the corresponding thiolsulfinate. Treatment of the thiolsulfinate with a mercaptan (e.g., HS-G'-OY<sup>3</sup> where Y<sup>3</sup> is as described above and G' is a different G than in the starting symmetrical disulfide) at a pH greater than 3 yields an asymmetrical disulfide (HO-G-SS-G'-OY<sup>3</sup>). This disulfide may be reacted with a phosphitylating agent to yield the phosphoramidate.

The phosphoramidites of the invention may be added to the 5' end of an oligonucleotide chain using the conventional automated phosphoramidite method used to prepare oligonucleotides. See Matteucci, M.D., and Caruthers, M.H., *Tet Lett* (1980) 521:719, and U.S. Patent No. 4,500,707. The oligonucleotide chain itself may be made by the same method. The length and sequence of the oligonucleotide to which the phosphoramidite of the invention is added will depend upon the use of the resulting 5'-functionalized oligonucleotide. For instance, if the oligonucleotide is to be used for the purposes described in EPA Publication No. 0438259 (i.e., systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) treatment), then the oligonucleotide will have the ability to bind SLE antibodies. If the oligonucleotide is to be used as a labeled probe then the length and sequence will be such as to be capable of hybridizing to a nucleotide sequence of interest.

As indicated above, the resulting modified oligonucleotide may be represented by the formula:



45 where (O.N.) represents an oligonucleotide chain and X, X<sup>1</sup>, G and Z and an defined previously. The designation "5'" indicates that the modifying group is attached to the 5' end of the oligonucleotide chain. The chain will typically be 10 to 200 nucleotides in length, more usually 20 to 60 nucleotides in length.

50 Once the phosphoramidite has been added to the 5' end of an oligonucleotide chain, the protecting groups (Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup>, Y<sup>3</sup>) may be removed by appropriate treatment (e.g., base or acid treatment) to yield free hydroxy groups. In the case of the vicinal diol, the diol group is oxidized, e.g., with periodate, to form a terminal aldehyde group. In the case of the disulfide group, the disulfide is reduced with an appropriate reducing agent, e.g., a mercaptan such as dithiothreitol or 2-mercaptoethanol or borohydride to cleave the disulfide bond to form a terminal sulfhydryl group.

55 The resulting 5' modified oligonucleotide may be coupled via the aldehyde group to labels, carriers, or other molecules having a free amino group or via the sulfhydryl group to an electrophilic center such as maleimide or α-haloacetyl groups or other appropriate Michael acceptors such as acrylates or acrylamides. Examples of such carriers are amino acid polymers such as copolymers of D-lysine and D-glutamic acid, or immunoglobulin, or other polymers that inherently have been derivatized to include such groups as recited above.

## EXAMPLES

The following examples further illustrate the invention. These examples are not intended to limit the invention in any manner. In the examples, Et = ethyl, Ac = acetyl, and THF = tetrahydrofuran.

## EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of O-(5,6-bis-O-benzoyloxy)-hexyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite

Figure 1 schematically depicts the invention scheme used to make this phosphoramidite. The details of this scheme are described below.

O-(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)-5-hexanol, 5.

To a solution of 12.47 mL (10.4 g, 104 mmol) of 5-hexene-1-ol in 104 mL of DMF was added 15.66 g (230 mmol) of imidazole and 20.0 g (130 mmol) of tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (TBDMSCl). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 4 hours and partitioned between 200 mL of EtOAc and 100 mL of saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution. The EtOAc layer was washed with 100 mL of saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution, 100 mL of saturated NaCl solution, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), filtered, and concentrated to a volume of approximately 100 mL. Distillation under vacuum provided 70.07 g of **5**: bp 130-143°C @ 100 mmHg; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.11 (s, 6H), 0.95 (s, 9H), 1.48 (m, 2H), 1.57 (m, 2H), 2.11 (dt, 2H), 3.66 (t, 2H), 5.03 (m, 2H), 5.86 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) -5.25, 18.40, 25.21, 26.01, 32.35, 33.60, 63.09, 114.40, 138.92.

1-O-(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)-1,5,6-hexanetriol, 6.

To a solution of 9.86 g (46.0 mmol) of **5** in 92 mL of acetone was added a solution of 6.46 g (55.2 mmol) of N-methylmorpholine oxide (NMMO) in 23 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O. To the mixture was added 443  $\mu$ L of a 2.5% solution of OsO<sub>4</sub> in tert-butyl alcohol (360 mg of solution, 9.0 mg of OsO<sub>4</sub>, 35  $\mu$ mol) and 50  $\mu$ L of 30% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The mixture was stirred for 16 hours and a solution of 474 mg of sodium dithionite in 14 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O was added. After another 0.5 hour the mixture was filtered through celite. The filtrate was dried with MgSO<sub>4</sub> and filtered through 1" of silica gel in a 150 mL Buchner funnel using 250 mL portions of EtOAc to elute. Fractions containing product were concentrated to provide 11.0 g of **6** as a viscous oil: TLC R<sub>f</sub> 0.2 (1:1 hexane/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.05 (s, 6H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 1.25 (m, 4H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 3.41 (dd, 2H), 3.62 (t, 2H), 3.71 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 5.23, 18.42, 21.91, 26.02, 32.68, 32.81, 63.16, 66.74, 72.24.

5,6-bis-O-benzoyl)-1-O-(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)-1,5,6-hexanetriol, 7.

To a solution of 5.29 g (21.3 mmol) of **6** in 106 mL of pyridine was added 6.18 mL (7.48 g, 53.2 mmol) of benzoyl chloride. The mixture was stirred for 18 hours and concentrated on the rotary evaporator. The mixture was partitioned between 100 mL of cold 1 N HCl and 100 mL of EtOAc. This pH of the aqueous layer was checked to make sure it was acidic. The EtOAc layer was washed successively with 100 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O and 100 mL of saturated NaCl, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), filtered, and concentrated to provide 10.33 g of **7** as a viscous yellow oil; TLC R<sub>f</sub> 0.45 (1:4 EtOAc/hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.05 (s, 6H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 1.59 (m, 4H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 3.14 (t, 2H), 4.49 (dd, 1H), 4.59 (dd, 1H), 5.54 (m, 1H), 7.45 (m, 4H), 7.58 (m, 2H), 8.05 (m, 4H).

5,6-bis-O-benzoyl)-1,5,6-hexanetriol, 8.

To a solution of 2.62 g (5.36 mmol) of **7** in 10.9 mL of THF was added 10.7 mL (10.7 mmol) of a 1 N solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride (CTBAF) in THF. The mixture was allowed to stir for 16 hours. The mixture was partitioned between 25 mL of saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution and 3 x 25 mL of EtOAc. The combined EtOAc extracts were washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), filtered and concentrated to a viscous oil which was purified by silica gel chromatography (1:1 hexane/EtOAc) to provide 823 mg of **8** as a viscous oil; R<sub>f</sub> .14 (1:1 hexane/EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.88 (m, 2H), 3.68 (t, 2H), 4.52 (dd, 1H), 4.62 (dd, 1H), 5.56 (m, 1H), 7.46 (m, 4H), 7.58 (m, 2H), 8.05 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 22.08, 31.20, 31.30, 32.88, 62.92, 66.17, 72.63, 128.93, 130.19, 130.57, 133.62, 166.72, 166.86.

O-(5-(bis-O-benzoyloxy)-hexyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite, 9.

To a solution of 1.02 g (2.98 mmol) of **8** and 255 mg (1.49 mg) of diisopropylammonium tetrazolide (DIPAT, prepared by mixing acetonitrile solutions of diisopropylamine and tetrazole in a one-to-one mole ratio and concentrating to a white solid) in 14.9 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  was added a solution of 989 mg (3.28 mmol) of O-cyanoethyl-N,N,N',N'-tetraisopropylphosphorodiamidite in 2.0 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The mixture was stirred for 4 hours and partitioned between 25 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and 25 mL of chilled saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution. The  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  layer was washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by filtration through a 2" plug of basic alumina in a 25 mm column, eluting with 9:1 EtOAc/ $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  provided 1.5 g (93%) of **9** as a viscous oil:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 1.19 (m, 12H), 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.73 (m, 2H), 1.90 (m, 2H), 2.62 (dd, 2H), 3.53-3.92 (m, 6H), 4.53 (dd, 1H), 4.62 (dd, 1H), 5.58 (m, 1H), 7.48 (m, 4H), 7.60 (m, 2H), 8.09 (m, 4H);  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$  with 15%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  internal standard) 148.2; HRMS (FAB,  $\text{MH}^+$ ), calculated for  $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_8\text{N}_2\text{P}$ , 543.2624, found 543.2619.

EXAMPLE 2Preparation of O-5-benzoyloxy-6-O-(4', 4"-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl) hexyl-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite

Figure 2 schematically depicts the reaction scheme for making this phosphoramidite. The details of the scheme are described below.

6-O-(4',4"-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-1-O-(tert-butyl dimethylsilyl)-1,5,6-hexanetriol, 10.

To a solution of 1.11 g (4.47 mmol) of **9** and 891  $\mu\text{L}$  (638 mg, 6.30 mmol) of  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  in 22 mL of pyridine was added 1.81 g (5.33 mmol) of 4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl chloride. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 16 hours, concentrated, and purified by silica gel chromatography (29:70:1 EtOAc/hexane/ $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ ) to provide 2.06 g (85%) of **10** as a viscous oil; TLC  $R_f$  .35 (39:60:1 EtOAc/hexane/ $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ ).

5-O-benzoyl-6-O-(4',4"-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-1-O-(tert-butyl dimethylsilyl)-1,5,6-hexanetriol, 11.

To a solution of 2.06 g (3.8 mmol) of **10** in 19 mL of pyridine was added 532 mL (644 mg, 4.58 mmol) of benzoyl chloride, and the mixture was stirred for 20 hours and concentrated on the rotary evaporator to remove most of the pyridine keeping the bath temperature below  $30^\circ\text{C}$ . The mixture was partitioned between 50 mL of EtOAc and 50 mL of saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution. The EtOAc layer was washed with 50 mL of saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution, 25 mL of saturated NaCl solution dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (10:89:1 EtOAc/hexane/ $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ ) provided 1.66 g of **11** as a viscous oil: TLC  $R_f$  .27 (1:9 EtOAc/hexane);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 0.5 (s, 6H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 1.40 (m, 2H), 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.82 (m, 2H), 3.28 (dd, 2H), 3.60 (t, 2H), 3.80 (s, 6H), 5.38 (m, 1H), 6.79 (m, 4H), 7.17-7.65 (m, 12H), 8.11 (d, 2H).

5-O-benzoyl-6-O-(4',4"-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-1,5,6-hexanetriol, 12.

To a solution of 1.66 g (2.56 mmol) of **11** in 5.2 mL of THF under  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere was added 5.12 mL (5.12 mmol) of a 1 M solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride in THF. The mixture was stirred for 3 hours at ambient temperature and concentrated on the rotary evaporator. Purification by silica gel chromatography (1:1 EtOAc/hexane) provided 1.18 g (86%) of **12** as a viscous oil. Further purification was possible by preparative HPLC (12 mL/min, 9:1 MeOH/ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 22.4 mm  $\text{C}_{18}$ ): TLC  $R_f$  .14 (1:1 hexane/EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 1.37 (m, 2H), 1.57 (m, 2H), 1.79 (m, 2H), 3.29 (dd, 2H), 3.60 (t, 2H), 3.75 (s, 6H), 5.36 (m, 1H), 6.80 (m, 4H), 7.17-7.60 (m, 12H), 8.12 (d, 2H).

O-5-benzoyloxy-6-O-(4',4"-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)hexyl-O-(2'-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite, 13.

To a solution of 681 mg (1.26 mmol) of **12** and 111 mg (0.65 mmol) of diisopropylammonium tetrazolide in 6.5 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  was added a solution of 417 mg (1.38 mmol) of O-cyanoethyl-N,N,N',N'-tetraisopropylphosphorodiamidite in 1.0 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The mixture was stirred for 2 hours and partitioned between 25 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and 25 mL of chilled saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution. The  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  layer was washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), filtered, and concentrated. Purification by filtration through a 2" plug of basic alumina in a 25 mm column, eluting with 9:1  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ : $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  provided 798 mg of **13** as a viscous oil:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 1.19

(m, 12H), 1.42 (m, 2H), 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.81 (m, 2H), 2.69 (m, 2H), 3.28 (dd, 2H), 3.57 (m, 4H), 3.78 (s, 6H) (underlying m, 2H), 5.40 (m, 1H), 6.79 (dd, 4H), 7.27-7.64 (m, 12H), 8.17 (d, 2H);  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 15%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  internal standard) 148.0; HRMS (FAB,  $\text{MH}^+$ ), calc'd for  $\text{C}_{43}\text{H}_{54}\text{O}_7\text{N}_2\text{P}$ , 741.3669, found 741.3678.

### 5 EXAMPLE 3

Preparation of O-(14-(4',4''-dimethoxytriphenylmethoxy)-7,8-dithiotetradecyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N'-diisopropylphosphoramidite

10 Figure 3 schematically shows the reaction scheme for this phosphoramidite. The details of the scheme are described below.

S-(6-hydroxyhexyl)isothiuronium chloride, 14.

15 To a solution of 16.6 mL (20.0 g 146 mmol) of 6-chlorohexanol in 49 mL of ethanol was added 11.1 g (146 mmol) of thiourea, and the mixture was refluxed for 24 hours. The mixture was cooled to  $0^\circ\text{C}$ , and the product crystallized. The crystals were collected by vacuum filtration and dried to give 28.4 g (92%) of 14 as a white solid: mp  $122-124^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (DMSO) 1.40 (m, 4H), 1.65 (m, 2H), 3.21 (t, 2H) 3.41 (t, 2H), 9.27 and 9.33 (overlapping broad singlets, 4H).

20 6-Mercaptohexan-1-ol, 15.

To a solution of 17.8 mg (83.6 mmol) of 14 in 120 mL of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and 120 mL of EtOH was added 9.25 g of NaOH pellets. The mixture was refluxed for 4 hours. The mixture was carefully concentrated to approximately 75 mL, and the concentrate was purified by vacuum distillation to provide 7.4 g (66%) of 15: bp  $95-105^\circ\text{C}$  @ 5 mm Hg;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 1.41 (m, 9H) 2.59 (dt, 2H), 3.69 (t with underlying brd s, 3H).

Bis-(6-hydroxyhexyl)disulfide, 16.

30 To a solution of 4.26 g (31.7 mmol) of 15 in 10 mL of MeOH and 13.7 mL (9.97 g, 98.5 mmol) of  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  under  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere and cooled in an ice bath was added dropwise over 10 min a solution of 4.02 g (15.8 mmol) of  $\text{I}_2$  in 90 mL of MeOH. The cooling bath was removed, and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 4 hours. The mixture was concentrated on the rotary evaporator and purified by silica gel chromatography (1:1 hexane/EtOAc) to provide 3.12 g (73%) of 16 as a pale yellow solid: TLC  $R_f$  .18 (1:1 hexane/EtOAc); mp  $38-48^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 1.15-2.20 (m, 16H), 2.73 (t, 4H), 3.70 (t, 4H).

Mono-O-(4',4''-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-bis-(6-hydroxyhexyl)disulfide, 17.

40 To a solution of 3.12 g (11.7 mmol) of 16 and 45 mL of pyridine was added 3.97 g (11.7 mmol) of 4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl chloride, and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 16 hours. Most of the pyridine was removed on the rotary evaporator, and the residue was partitioned between 100 mL of saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution and 100 mL of EtOAc. The EtOAc layer was washed with 50 mL of saturated NaCl solution, dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), filtered and concentrated to an oil. Purification by silica gel chromatography (9:1  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{EtOAc}$ ) yielded 2.84 g (43%) of 17 as a viscous oil: TLC  $R_f$  .35 (9:1  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{EtOAc}$ );  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 1.41 (m, 8H), 1.65 (m, 8H), 2.70 (two overlapping triplets, 4H), 3.08 (t, 2H), 3.65 (t, 2H), 3.81 (s, 6H), 6.85 (d, 4H), 7.32 (m, 7H), 7.47 (d, 2H).

O-(14-(4',4''-Dimethoxytriphenylmethoxy)-7,8-dithiotetradecyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N'-diisopropylphosphoramidite, 18.

50 To a solution of 771 mg (1.36 mmol) of 17 and 116 mg (0.68 mmol) of diisopropylammonium tetrazolide in 6.8 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  under  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere was added a solution of 458 mg (1.52 mmol) of O-cyanoethyl-N,N',N'-tetraisopropylphosphorodiamidite in 0.5 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The mixture was stirred for 4 h and partitioned between 25 mL of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  and 3 x 25 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The combined  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  layers were washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ), filtered and concentrated to an oil. Purification by filtration through a 2" plug of basic alumina in a 25 mm column, eluting with 9:1  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  provided 831 mg (80%) of 18 as a viscous oil;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 1.25 (m, 12H), 1.45 (m, 8H), 1.70 (m, 8H), 2.72 (m, 6H), 3.09 (t, 2H), 3.65 (m, 4H), 3.87 (s, 6H) 3.91 (m, 2H), 6.89 (d, 4H), 7.35 (m, 7H), 7.49 (d, 2H);  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$  with 15%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  internal standard)

147.69; HRMS (FAB, MH<sup>+</sup>) calc'd for C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>82</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>P<sub>1</sub>S<sub>2</sub> 769.3839, found 769.3853.

#### EXAMPLE 4

##### 5 Addition of Phosphoramidite of Example 1 to Oligonucleotide

A fivefold molar excess (760 mg) of the phosphoramidite of Example 1 was coupled to the 5' end of an oligonucleotide which was attached to 10 g (300  $\mu$ moles) CPG (control pore glass) support. This synthesis was performed on a Milligen 8800 DNA synthesizer using the manufacturer's protocols for DNA synthesis.

10 In a separate instance, in a 1  $\mu$ mole scale reaction on a Pharmacia Gene-Assembler DNA synthesizer, the coupling efficiency was determined to 96% by trityl release. For this determination, the phosphoramidite from Example 3 was used.

After the reaction, the CPG was suspended in 100 ml concentrated ammonia and kept at 55°C overnight. After filtration, the deprotected oligonucleotide was purified by sodium chloride gradient and ion-exchange chromatography.

15 The fractions were analyzed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and the product containing fractions pooled, adjusted to 0.3 M NaCl with 3 M NaCl solution and precipitated by the addition of an equal volume of cold isopropanol. The product was collected by centrifugation and dried in vacuo.

20 The pellet was then dissolved in 40 ml water and oxidized by treatment with a fivefold molar excess of sodium metaperiodate (83.6 mg for 2 g purified oligonucleotide in this example) at 0°C for 30 min. The solution was again adjusted to 0.3 M NaCl and precipitated as above to remove the formaldehyde produced in this reaction. After centrifugation and drying, this material was used in the next step.

#### EXAMPLE 5

##### 25 Conjugation of Oligonucleotide of Example 4 to D-glutamic acid, D-lysine (DEK) Polymer

100 mg of oxidized oligonucleotide (2.5  $\mu$ moles) was dissolved in 1.33 ml of 100 mM NaBO<sub>3</sub>, pH 8.0. Then, 2.5 mg of DEK (0.25  $\mu$ moles, MWt 10,000, 60:40 weight ratio of D-glutamic acid to D-lysine) and 0.79 mg NaCNBH<sub>3</sub> (12.5  $\mu$ moles) was added. The mixture (2.0 ml) was incubated at 37°C for 3 days. The condensation product was purified by S-200 (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden) chromatography.

The fractions were labeled with alpha <sup>32</sup>P ddATP and terminal transferase for viewing on a standard 8% DNA sequencing polyacrylamide gel.

35 The various radiolabeled fraction were visualized by electrophoresis and autoradiography as presented in Figure 4. The lanes labeled "2" contain unconjugated full length oligonucleotide and the arrow indicates the position of the 50-mer. Lanes labeled "1" contain conjugates of decreasing molecular weight. Fractions which contain the higher substitute (region A) oligo-DEK conjugate were pooled for subsequent annealing to the complementary oligonucleotide strand to construct a double stranded DNA-DEK conjugate.

#### 40 EXAMPLE 6

##### Conjugation of Oligonucleotide of Example 4 to Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin (KLH)

100 mg crude oxidized oligonucleotide (2.5  $\mu$ moles) was dissolved in 1.33 ml of 50 mM NaBO<sub>3</sub>, pH 8.0. Then, 31.3 mg of KLH (0.208  $\mu$ moles) and 2.0 mg NaCNBH<sub>3</sub> (31.8  $\mu$ moles) was added. The mixture (2.0 ml) was incubated at 37°C for 3 days. The condensation product was purified by S-200 chromatography. The various fractions were radiolabeled using the same process as described above for D-EK and were then visualized after electrophoresis and autoradiography as presented in Figure 5. Lanes labeled "1" are high molecular weight conjugates, lanes labeled "2" contain mostly unconjugated oligo and the arrow indicates the position of the 50-mer. Modifications of the above-describes modes for carrying out the invention that are obvious to those of ordinary skill in the fields of organic chemistry, and particularly oligonucleotide synthesis and derivatization are intended to be within the scope of the following claims. The fractions which contained the oligo-KLH conjugate were pooled for subsequent annealing to the complimentary oligonucleotide strand to construct a double-stranded DNA-KLH conjugate.



## EXAMPLE 7

Preparation of Acetal-Protected Diol Phosphoramidite 4-(4-hydroxy-1-butyl)-2-phenyl-1,3 dioxolane.

A mixture of 1,2,6-trihydroxyhexane (2.58 g) and benzaldehyde dimethyl acetal (3.18 g) is treated with toluene sulfonic acid hydrate (2.08 g). The mixture is allowed to stir at room temperature for 60 hours, and is then partitioned between saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (50 ml) and methylene chloride (20 ml). The layers are separated, the aqueous layer is re-extracted with methylene chloride, the organic layer are dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to an oil (2.66 g), which is purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes). Pooling and concentrating the appropriate fractions give the title compound as an oil (1.19 g): TLC Rf = 0.18 (silica, 1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), δ, 1.62 (m, 6H), 3.67 (m, 3H), 3.25 (m, 2H), 6.37 (s, 0.6H), 6.50 (s, 0.4H), 8.04 (br, s, 5H).

In a similar manner, but beginning with benzaldehyde in place of benzaldehyde dimethyl acetal, the title compound is also obtained.

(4-(2-phenyl-1,3-dioxol-4-yl) butyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite.

A solution of the above dioxolane (1.19 g), and diisopropylamine (2.0 ml) in methylene chloride (22 ml) is treated with cyanoethyldiisopropylchlorophosphoramidite (0.92 ml) and allowed to stir at 24°C for 1.5 hours. The mixture is partitioned between saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (25 ml) and methylene chloride (25 ml). The layers are separated, the aqueous layer is re-extracted with methylene chloride, the organic layers are dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to an oil (2.13 g), which is purified by column chromatography (basic alumina, 1:1 methylene chloride/hexanes, 1% triethylamine). Pooling and concentrating the appropriate fractions gives the title compound as an oil (1.28 g): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), δ, 1.13 (12H), 1.5-1.9 (m, 8H), 2.58 (q, 2H), 3.5-3.8 (m, 8H), 4.0-4.3 (m, 2H), 5.8 (s, 0.6H), 5.92 (s, 0.4H), 7.3-7.5 (m, 5H).

In a similar manner, the following phosphoramidites are prepared:

- (4-(2-methoxyphenyl-1,3-dioxol-4-yl) butyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite;
- (4-(2-p-butylphenyl-1,3-dioxol-4-yl)butyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite;
- (4-(2-biphenyl-1,3-dioxol-4-yl) butyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite;
- (4-(2-methyl-2-phenyl-1,3-dioxol-4-yl) butyl)-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite.

## EXAMPLE 8

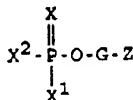
Addition of Phosphoramidite of Example 7 to Oligonucleotide

In the manner of Example 4, the phosphoramidite of Example 7 is coupled to the oligonucleotide. Following purification, the acetal protecting group is removed with 80% acetic acid/water for 40 minutes. The progress of the reaction is monitored by HPLC using a Gen Pak Fax column (Waters Associates), using 0.5M sodium phosphate at pH 7.5, with a 1.0M sodium chloride/10% methanol gradient. The starting acetal elutes at 20.1 minutes, and the hydrolyzed diol elutes at 18.9 minutes.

Modifications of the above-described modes for carrying out the invention that are obvious to those of skill in the fields of organophosphorous chemistry, nucleotide chemistry, oligonucleotide synthesis, or related fields are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.

## Claims

1. A compound of the formula



where X is:

- (i) oxygen when X<sup>1</sup> is O<sup>-</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or RO-where R is a protecting group;

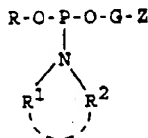
(ii) not present when

(a)  $X^1$  is chlorine and  $X^2$  is methyl or  $RO-$ , or

(b)  $X^2$  is  $RO-$  and  $X^1$  is  $NR^1R^2$  where  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are individually alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 3 to 8 carbon atoms, or aryl of 6 to 20 carbon atoms or are joined together to form with the nitrogen atom a cyclic structure of 4-7 carbon atoms and 0 to 1 annular chalcogen atoms of atomic number 8 to 16 inclusive (O or S);

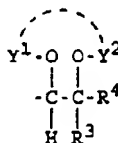
G is a hydrocarbylene group of 1 to 20 carbon atoms; and Z is a hydroxy protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group, with the proviso that G is of at least 4 carbon atoms when Z is said disulfide group.

2. A compound of the formula:

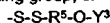


where R is a base-labile protecting group,  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are individually alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 3 to 8 carbon atoms, aryl of 6 to 20 carbon atoms or are joined together to form with the nitrogen atom a cyclic structure of 4-7 carbon atoms and 0 to 1 annular chalcogen atoms of atomic number 8 to 16, inclusive, G is a hydrocarbylene group of 1 to 20 carbon atoms and Z is a hydroxy-protected vicinal diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group and bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group, with the proviso that G is of at least 4 carbon atoms when Z is said disulfide group.

3. The compound of claim 1 or 2 where Z is



where  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are individually hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 20 carbon atoms or monocyclic aryl of 6 to 20 carbon atoms, and  $Y^1$  and  $Y^2$  are individual hydroxy-protecting groups or are joined by a single-atom bridge to form a five-membered ring protecting group, or

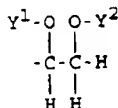


where  $R^5$  is an alkylene group of 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a monocyclic arylene group of 6 to 20 carbon atoms and  $Y^3$  is a hydroxy protecting group.

4. The compound of claim 3 wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are isopropyl.

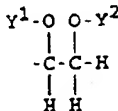
5. The compound of claim 3 or 4 wherein  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are hydrogen,  $R^5$  is  $-(CH_2)_6$ , and  $Y^1$ ,  $Y^2$  and  $Y^3$  are benzoyl or dimethoxytrityl.

6. The compound of any one of the preceding claims wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are isopropyl, G is  $-(CH_2)_4$ , and Z is



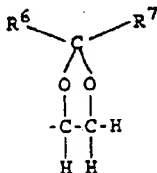
where  $Y^1$  and  $Y^2$  are benzoyl.

7. The compound of any one of claims 1-5 wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are isopropyl, G is  $-(CH_2)_4-$  and Z is



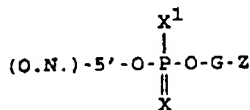
where  $Y^1$  is benzoyl and  $Y^2$  is dimethoxytrityl.

8. The compound of claim 1 or 2 wherein Z is a hydroxy protected vicinal diol group of the formula



wherein  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are individually hydrogen, aryl or substituted aryl of 6 to 30 carbon atom, alkyl of 1 to 20 carbon atoms or aromatic-substituted alkyl of less than 30 carbon atoms, with the proviso that both  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are not hydrogen.

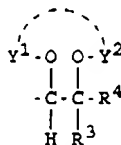
9. The compound of claim 8 wherein  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are individually hydrogen or phenyl optionally substituted with alkyl of 1 to 8 carbons, alkoxy of 1 to 4 halogen atoms of atomic number 9 to 35, nitro-, or phenyl, with the proviso that both  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are not hydrogen.
10. The compound of claim 8 wherein  $R^6$  is hydrogen and  $R^7$  is phenyl, p-butylphenyl, p-methoxy phenyl, p-t-butylphenyl or biphenyl.
11. The compound of claim 1 or 2 where  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are isopropyl, G is  $-(CH_2)_6-$ , and Z is  $-S-S-R^5-O-Y^3$
- where  $R^5$  is  $-(CH_2)_6-$  and  $Y^3$  is dimethoxytrityl.
12. A 5'-modified oligonucleotide of the formula:



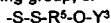
where (O.N.) represents an oligonucleotide chain, X is a chalcogen atom of atomic number 8 to 16, inclusive,  $X^1$  is O<sup>-</sup>, methyl,  $-OCH_3$  or  $NR^1R^2$  where  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are individually hydrogen or alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, G is a hydrocarbylene group of 1 to 20 carbon atoms and Z is a hydroxy-protected vicinal

diol group bound to G by one of the vicinal diol carbon atoms or a disulfide group bound to G by one of the sulfur atoms of the disulfide group.

13. The 5'-modified oligonucleotide of claim 12 wherein Z is

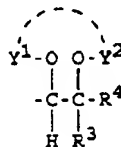


where  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  are individually hydrogen, alkyl of 4 to 20 carbon atoms or monocyclic aryl of 6 to 20 carbon atoms, and  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  are individual hydroxy protecting groups or are joined by a single-atom bridge to form a five-membered ring protecting group, or



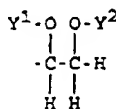
where  $\text{R}^5$  is an alkylene group of 4 to 20 carbon atoms or a monocyclic arylene group of 6 to 20 carbon atoms and  $\text{Y}^3$  is a hydroxy-protecting group.

14. The 5'-modified oligonucleotide of claim 13 wherein Z is



and  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  are removed to leave free hydroxy groups.

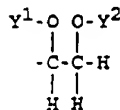
15. The 5'-modified oligonucleotide of claim 12 wherein G is  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4-$ , and Z is



where  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  are benzoyl.

16. The 5'-modified oligonucleotide of claim 15 wherein  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  are removed to leave free hydroxyl groups.

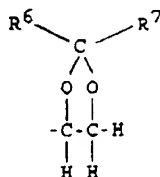
17. The 5'-modified oligonucleotide of claim 12 wherein G is  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4-$  and Z is



where  $\text{Y}^1$  is benzoyl and  $\text{Y}^2$  is dimethoxytrityl.

18. The 5'-modified oligonucleotide of claim 14 wherein  $\text{Y}^1$  and  $\text{Y}^2$  are removed to leave free hydroxyl groups.

19. The 5'-modified oligonucleotide of claim 12 wherein Z is



wherein R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are individually hydrogen, aryl or substituted aryl of 6 to 30 carbon atoms, alkyl of 1 to 20 carbon atoms or aromatic-substituted alkyl of less than 30 carbon atoms, with the proviso that both R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are not hydrogen.

20. The 5'-modified oligonucleotide of claim 19 wherein R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are individually hydrogen or phenyl optionally substituted with alkyl of 1 to 8 carbons, alkoxy of 1 to 8 carbons, 1 to 4 halogen atoms of atomic number 9 to 35, nitro-, or phenyl, with the proviso that both R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are not hydrogen.

21. The 5'-modified oligonucleotide of claim 19 wherein R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen and R<sup>7</sup> is phenyl, p-butylphenyl, p-methoxy phenyl, p-t-butylphenyl or biphenyl.

22. The 5'-modified oligonucleotide of claim 12 wherein G is  $-(\text{CH}_2)_6-$ , and Z is  $-\text{S}-\text{S}-\text{R}^5-\text{O}-\text{Y}^3$  where R<sup>5</sup> is  $-(\text{CH}_2)_6-$  and Y<sup>3</sup> is dimethoxy trityl.

23. The 5'-modified oligonucleotide of claim 14 wherein Z is oxidized to form a terminal aldehyde group on the oligonucleotide.

24. The 5'-modified oligonucleotide of claim 18 wherein Z is oxidized to form a terminal aldehyde group on the oligonucleotide.

25. The 5'-modified oligonucleotide of claim 22 wherein Z is reduced to form a terminal thiol group on the oligonucleotide.

26. A conjugate of an amino group-containing carrier molecule and the 5'-modified oligonucleotide of claim 23 wherein the conjugate is formed by reaction between said amino group and said terminal aldehyde group.

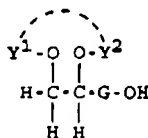
27. The conjugate of claim 26 wherein the carrier molecule is a polymer.

28. The conjugate of claim 27 wherein the polymer is an amino acid polymer.

29. A conjugate of a carrier molecule having a functional group and the 5'-modified oligonucleotide of claim 25 wherein the conjugate is formed by reaction between said group and said terminal thiol group.

30. The conjugate of claim 29 wherein the carrier is a polymer.

31. A partially protected alcohol of the formula



where Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> are individual hydroxy protecting groups or are joined by a single atom bridge to form a five-membered ring protecting group and G is a hydrocarbylene group of 1 to 20 carbon atoms.

32. The alcohol of claim 31 wherein Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> are benzoyl and G is butylene.

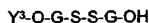
33. The alcohol of claim 31 wherein Y<sup>1</sup> is dimethoxytrityl, Y<sup>2</sup> is benzoyl and G is butylene.

34. The alcohol of claim 31 wherein Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> represent



wherein R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are individually hydrogen, aryl or substituted aryl of 6 to 30 carbon atoms, alkyl of 1 to 20 carbon atoms or aromatic-substituted alkyl of less than 30 carbon atoms, with the proviso that both R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are not hydrogen.

35. A disulfide of the formula



wherein G is a hydrocarbylene group of 4 to 20 carbon atoms and Y<sup>3</sup> is a hydroxyl protecting group.

36. The disulfide of claim 35 wherein Y<sup>3</sup> is dimethoxytrityl and G is hexylene.

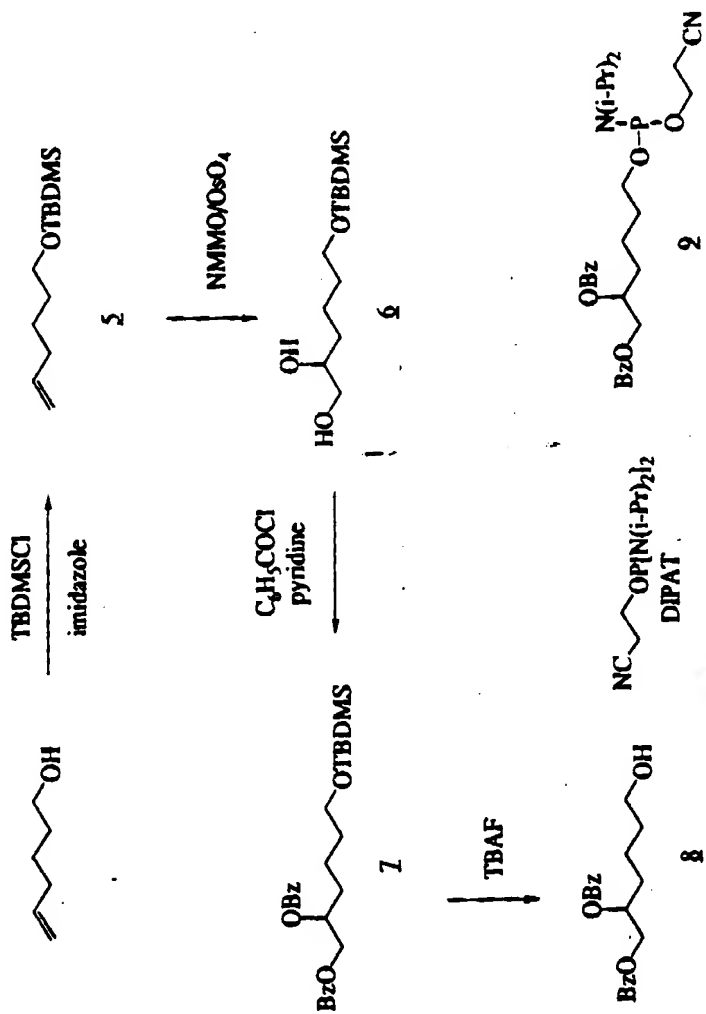


Figure 1

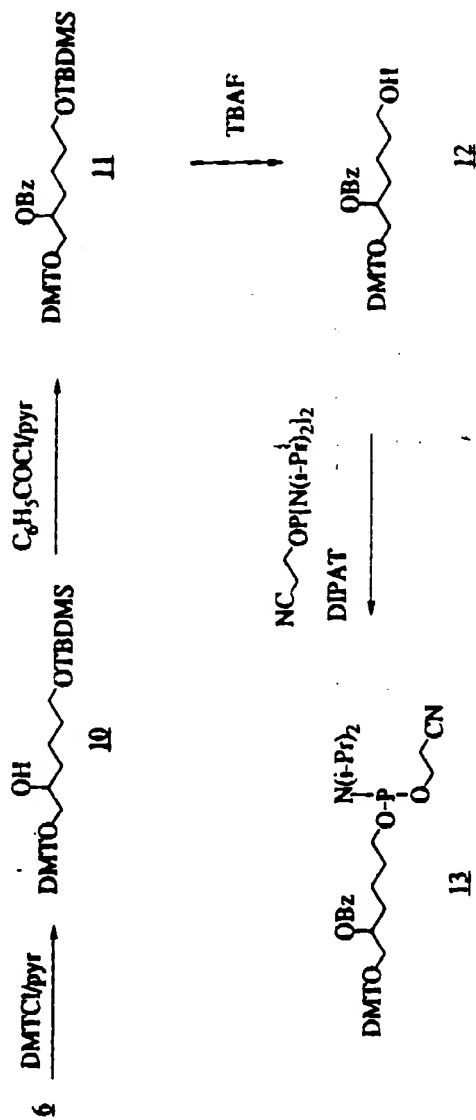


Figure 2



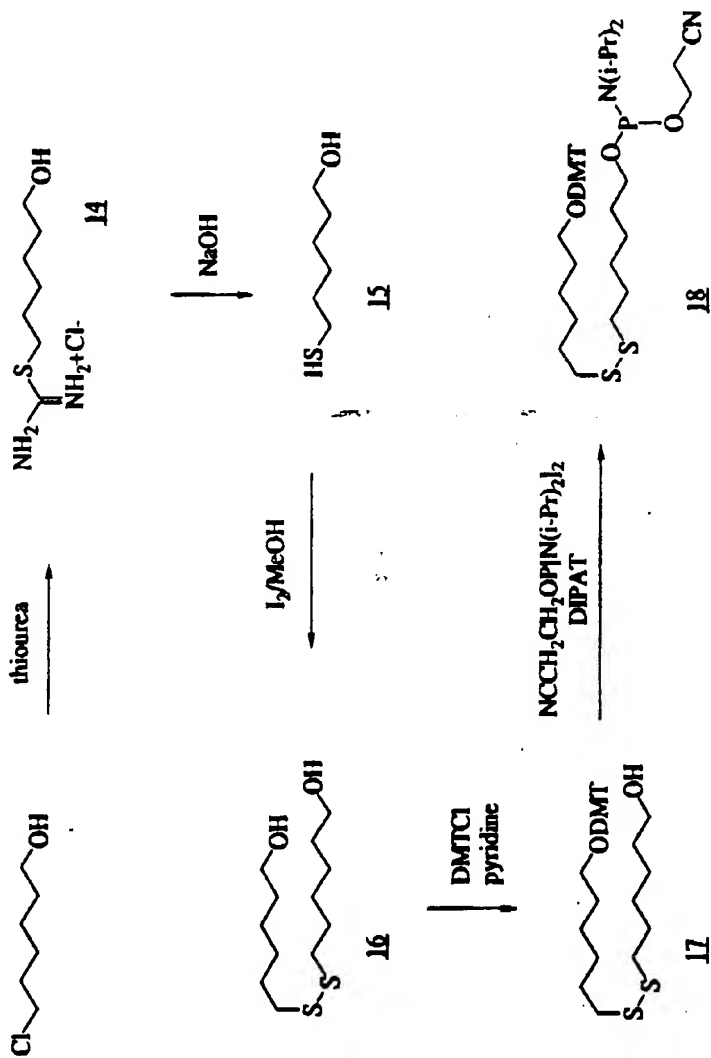


Figure 3

Figure 4

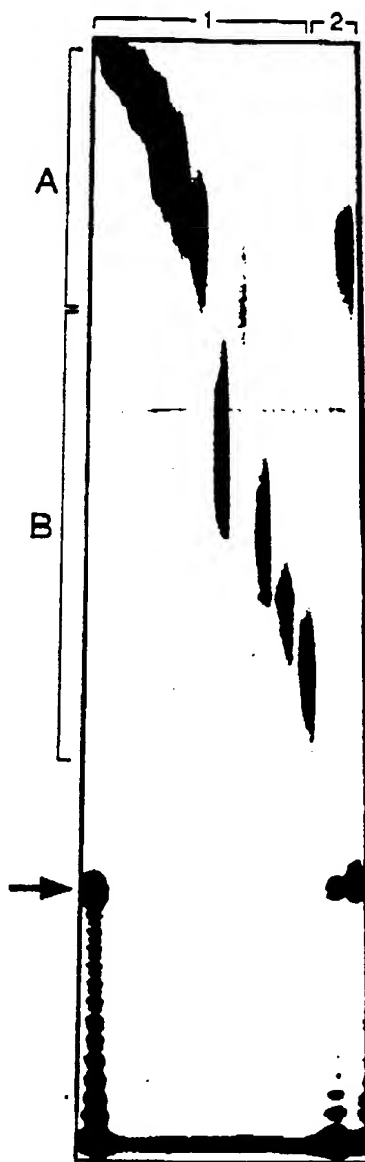
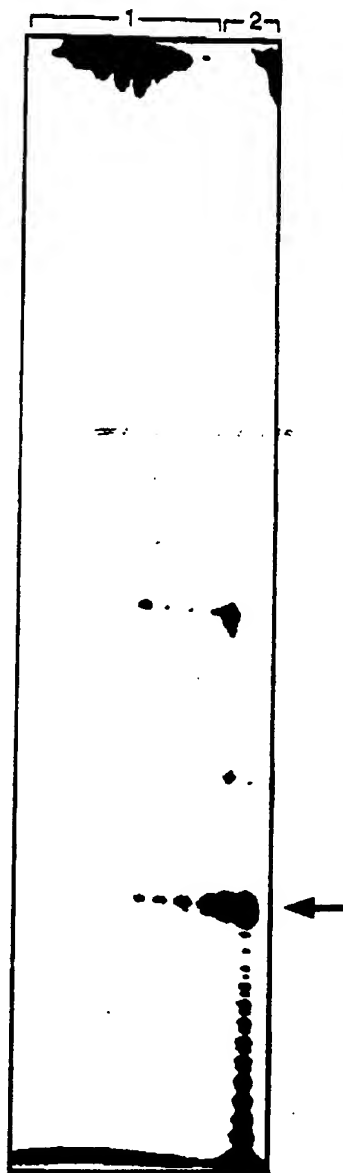


Figure 5





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Application Number

EP 92 30 6477  
PAGE1

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X	DE-A-3 937 116 (DAINIPPON INK AND CHEMICALS, INC.) * page 2 formula 11 * * examples 1, 17, 18 * ---	31	C07F9/655 G01N33/543 C07H21/00 C07F9/24 C07F9/146 C07F9/141 C07F9/09 C07D317/20 C07D317/36 C07C69/96 C07C323/11
X	EP-A-0 399 330 (BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH) * page 5 formulas III and VIII * ---	1, 31	
X	EP-A-0 147 768 (F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO.) * examples 1A, 8A, 10A, 13A * ---	31	
X	US-A-3 225 063 (G. F. D'ALELIO) * example 4 * ---	31	
X	WO-A-8 702 777 (RESEARCH CORPORATION LIMITED) * page 7 * ---	1	
A	* claim 4 * ---	12	
X	WO-A-8 503 704 (AMERICAN HOSPITAL SUPPLY CORPORATION) * page 1 * ---	31	
X	CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL BULLETIN vol. 26, no. 5, May 1978, pages 1493 - 1500; M. MITSUO ET AL: 'Preparation of Lecithin-Type of Phospholipid Analogues and Mesomorphic States' * page 1495 compounds 15a, c, d, g ---	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)  C07F G01N C07H C07D C07C
A	EP-A-0 354 323 (AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY) * claim 13 * ---	1, 12	
-/-			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 02 OCTOBER 1992	Examiner Hans Kapteyn
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>A : number of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EP 0 523 978 A1 (P0001)



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Application Number

EP 92 30 6477  
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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
A	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 115, no. 17, 28 October 1991, Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 183758, K.C. GUPTA ET AL: 'A general method for the synthesis of 3'-sulfhydryl and phosphate group containing oligonucleotides' page 976 ; column 2 ; * abstract * & NUCLEIC ACIDS RES, vol. 19, no. 11, 1991, pages 3019 - 3025;	12	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 02 OCTOBER 1992	Examiner Hans Kapteyn
<p><b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b></p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>I : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons * : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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